

Government decides on firm policy against Ulster strikers at crisis talks

The Government will not give way to the strikers in Ulster and will not give up its responsibilities in the province, a strongly worded statement said last night after a meeting at Chequers between Mr Wilson, his senior colleagues and the three leaders of the Northern Ireland Executive.

Mr Rees, Secretary of State for

Northern Ireland, who was at the Chequers talks, also attended an emergency Cabinet meeting called afterwards. In Ulster the power workers' union said that its men would refuse, because they feared intimidation, to work beside any British soldiers sent into the five power stations affected by the strike.

'No surrender' agreed at Chequers

By John Grosser Political Staff

The Government is resolved not to abdicate its responsibilities to Northern Ireland. That was the message Mr Rees, the Secretary of State for the province, took back to Ulster last night after an emergency Cabinet meeting. Ministers who attended reviewed the means by which the authority of the lawfully constituted Government and the Executive in Northern Ireland would be upheld.

There is to be no surrender, either by Mr Wilson and his colleagues or by Mr Faulkner and his partners in the Executive, to those who seek to impose their will by force. Violence and intimidation will not be tolerated from either side. Nor will the Government throw in its hand (and with it the voice of the Westminster Parliament) by acceding to demands to withdraw.

Earlier in the day, at a four-hour meeting at Chequers, Mr Wilson, together with Mr Rees, Mr Mason, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Samuel Silkin, the Attorney General, agreed with Mr Faulkner, Mr Gerald Fitt, the Deputy Chief Executive, and Mr Oliver Napier, the Justice Minister, that constitutional developments in the United Kingdom could remain the responsibility of the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom and also, as far as Northern Ireland was concerned, of the Assembly and the Executive.

The Chequers meeting reaffirmed that the constitutional arrangements laid down by Parliament in the Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1972, and in particular the Northern Ireland Assembly, had the Executive provided the only basis for the peace order and good government of Northern Ireland. It was in that conviction that the Government had signed the statement made by the Executive on May 22 on the future development of North-South relations "in accordance with the principle of fully expressed consent of people of Northern Ireland", a statement issued after talks said.

While there was every opportunity for elected representatives of any party, whether in House of Commons or in the Northern Ireland Assembly, to their views to the Secretary of State, it was confirmed at yesterday's meeting that there could be no room for negotiation on constitutional or political matters anybody seeking to operate

outside the established constitutional framework.

There could be no question, in the Government's view, of Mr Faulkner and his colleagues resigning, ministers emphasized. Equally, Mr Faulkner was anxious about speculation that the Wilson Administration was reaching the end of its patience in its dealings with the province. That Mr Wilson and his ministers said was not true.

One of the trade unions representing the power workers said that they did not want to support the strike, but would be in fear of their lives through intimidation if they worked beside the troops.

Throughout the day the Ulster Workers' Council, whose leading members are running the strike from their headquarters in east Belfast, held meetings. At least one member of their executive flew to London during the morning.

The council was hinting strongly yesterday that in spite of Mr Rees's assurance that he would not speak to it, contact was in fact being maintained with the government authorities at Stormont. One of the strike leaders said that they were in telephone contact with a senior civil servant whom he named, but sources close to the Government strenuously denied that.

Although there is no official estimate of the number of people unemployed in Northern Ireland because of the strike, many as 250,000 people could soon be without jobs, nearly 10 times the latest unemployment total of 27,000.

Eight special sub-offices have been opened in the Belfast suburbs to cope with the queues for benefits and extra staff have been drafted in from other departments to handle the thousands of pounds in extra payments.

There were more long queues outside petrol stations yesterday, though not as long as the queues at social security offices, which sometimes contained 5,000 men and women, and there were more reports of petrol tankers being escorted by members of the Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force.

Once again UDA men turned up at garages to question motorists, but large amounts of oil and petrol did get through to service stations during the day. Although limited to one gallon each visit, many people are managing to keep their cars on the roads.

The streets of Belfast stayed clear throughout the day but UDA checkpoints remained in many Protestant areas.

Other Ulster news, page 2
Summungdale misrepresented, page 12
Leading article, page 13

Day action began on Wednesday after 10 union men were suspended for refusing to work. Yesterday they had not been reinstated, although it was understood the BBC was willing to increase and could spread to the regions. More meetings with the BBC were held in the afternoon.

The action began on Wednesday after 10 union men were suspended for refusing to work. Yesterday they had not been reinstated, although it was understood the BBC was willing to increase and could spread to the regions. More meetings with the BBC were held in the afternoon.

Quarantine regulations have been imposed and admissions restricted at St George's mental hospital, Bradford, because of an outbreak of salmonella food poisoning.

Two terrorists captured early

Continued on page 15, col 2

il fares soar
d more rises
t ruled out'

in fares are to rise on June 1. The increase will be the biggest in several years.

Rail confirmed yesterday, as predicted in *The Times*, that 27 rises would be 1 per cent on average for passengers. They have been

set by the Price Commission. Parcel rates will go up by 1 per cent and freight by about 15 per cent.

Ton ticket increases will be fully contained" to a maximum of 12 per cent but for short-distance commutes, particularly in London and the South-east, the increase will be less.

Some fares will be unchanged. Rail cannot beat the increase by buying season tickets.

June 23. Prices of tickets more than a month will be taken into account.

Up to 12 per cent are ordinary fares.

All this is expected to last a year. The railways

deficit last year was

£1.5 billion.

Rail said yesterday: "Application for an increase has been received from the Office of Railways.

"It is ruled out."

Details of the new fares for commuters: Bishop's

rd, single 79p (up from

weekly season £5.10,

£1.90 (£1.70); Brighton,

£3.55 (£1.20); weekly £6.80

monthly £25.30 (£22.50),

£20 (£22.50).

City: From London an

return to Aberdeen will

cost £18.90; Cardiff £6.87

Glasgow £17.63 (£15.20),

Edinburgh £15.90; Plymouth

£7.72 (£8.50).

man holds 11
hostage

On Saturday morning,

about 100 armed police surrounded a bank here

today where a Chinese

was holding four women

as men hostage after a

attempt. The gunman

refused to give up

senior police officers.

Mr Heath given a boisterous welcome as he arrives for China visit

From David Bonavia
Peking, May 24

Mr Heath arrived here this evening to an unexpectedly boisterous welcome. At Peking airport, more than 2,000 young girls in colourful blouses and skirts danced, waved Union Jacks and shouted "a warm welcome".

Huge red and white banners proclaimed "warm welcome to Mr Heath" and "long live the friendship between the Chinese and British peoples". Such honours are usually reserved for visiting Government leaders or close political allies.

Mr Heath, who said he was "delighted" to be in Peking and commented on the warm sunny weather, was greeted at the aircraft steps by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Premier, who has recently emerged as one of the principal Chinese spokesmen on foreign affairs.

Cymbals clashed and drums thudded. Mr Heath, who is here at the guest of the Chinese Government, is being referred to officially as the former Prime Minister and Leader of the Conservative Party.

The warmth of the welcome given him is seen as a sign of the high regard in which the

Chinese leadership has for his foreign policies, particularly with regard to Europe and the Soviet Union.

Among the welcoming party were Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, Deputy Foreign Minister, and Mr Wu Te-hsia, head of the Peking municipality.

Mr Heath, after shaking hands with Chinese officials and members of the British Embassy staff, was driven off in a large black "Red Flag" limousine to guest house in western Peking known as the "Fishing Platform".

The streets of central Peking around Tien An Men Square were bedecked with coloured flags and knots of curious spectators gathered to watch the official envoy speed through the evening traffic.

Mr Heath will be spending three days in Peking before making a provincial tour which will take in Shanghai, Sian, Kunming and Canton from where he will leave for Hongkong at the end of next week. He is expected to visit such famous sights as the Great Wall and the Imperial Palace, in Peking, and has talks with Mr Chou En-lai, the Prime Minister, as well as Mr Teng, the Vice-Premier, Mr Chi Peng-

fei, the Foreign Minister, and

possibly Mr Li Hsien-nien, the Vice-Premier in charge of economic and financial affairs.

As Mr Chou has recently been ill, Mr Teng is expected to be the main figure in the talks with Mr Heath.

Our Rawalpindi Correspondent writes: Mr Heath said in Karachi he believed his visit to Peking was important for relations between Britain and China and also for the European Community.

He spoke to reporters during a brief stopover in Karachi while flying to Peking in an Air France aircraft. He said he would hold discussions on international affairs as well as on matters of trade and economic interest in Peking.

Mr Heath said that during Mr Bhutto's visit to Britain last summer he had "extremely useful discussions" which resulted in establishing a good working basis. He also said that despite occasional incidents relations between Pakistanis living in Britain and the British community were now good.

He refused to be drawn into the controversy over the Indian nuclear test which has caused a furore in the establishment here.

Dr Soares in London for talks with guerrillas

By Nicholas Ashford

The new Portuguese Government begins in earnest the difficult task of dismantling its African empire this weekend.

Dr Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, arrived in London yesterday for ceasefire talks with the Guinea-Bissau national liberation movement, PAIGC. It is expected that if the talks are successful they could provide a precedent for peace talks with guerrilla organisations in the larger and richer territories of Mozambique and Angola.

Dr Soares was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Jaga de Almeida Bruno, military adviser to President Spinola and a leading figure in the Armed Forces Movement which removed Dr

Marcelo Caetano from power a month ago.

The talks will also be attended by Dr António de Almeida Santos, Minister responsible for Portuguese overseas territories, who has spent the last week in Mozambique and Angola. During his African visit Dr Santos admitted the possibility of independence for the three Portuguese territories.

A delegation from PAIGC was due to arrive in London late last night and is expected to be headed by Senator Aristides Pereira, the organization's Secretary-General, whose meeting with Dr Soares in Dakar a week ago led to the decision to hold ceasefire talks in London. The Portuguese are proposing a three-stage plan for Guinea-

Bissau's eventual independence. First there should be a ceasefire, following which PAIGC would be invited to form a new Moçambique, but he said he was prepared to stay longer if necessary.

Dr Soares expected that the London meeting would "open the door" for talks with the African guerrilla movements in Mozambique and Angola. They were a first step towards their total independence, he said.

At present PAIGC, which is recognized by 84 countries as the "authentic representative" of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands, controls large parts of the interior of the country. The Portuguese, who

had Portugal discover the main problems for the liberation of the African territories. The talks are expected to last until Monday, but he said he was prepared to stay longer if necessary.

Dr Soares expected that the London meeting would "open the door" for talks with the African guerrilla movements in

Mozambique and Angola. They were a first step towards their total independence, he said.

At present PAIGC, which is

recognized by 84 countries as the

"authentic representative"

of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands, controls

large parts of the interior of the

country. The Portuguese, who

had Portugal discover the main

problems for the liberation of the

African territories. The talks are

expected to last until Monday,

but he said he was prepared to

stay longer if necessary.

Dr Soares expected that the

London meeting would "open the

door" for talks with the African

guerrilla movements in

Mozambique and Angola. They

were a first step towards their

total independence, he said.

At present PAIGC, which is

recognized by 84 countries as the

"authentic representative"

of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands, controls

large parts of the interior of the

country. The Portuguese, who

had Portugal discover the main

problems for the liberation of the

African territories. The talks are

expected to last until Monday,

but he said he was prepared to

stay longer if necessary.

Dr Soares expected that the

London meeting would "open the

door" for talks with the African

guerrilla movements in

Mozambique and Angola. They

were a first step towards their

total independence, he said.

At present PAIGC, which is

recognized by 84 countries as the

"authentic representative"

of the people of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands, controls

HOME NEWS

Government worried by prospect of Provisional IRA ending its ceasefire of the past week

From Robert Fisk
Belfast

The Government is concerned at reports that the Provisional IRA will soon end its ceasefire, which has been in operation for the past four days.

Since the strike began to make itself felt last Monday, the IRA has scarcely carried out any military operations in the North. Indeed, in one area of Belfast it even asked, through intermediaries, if it could build defensive barricades in Roman Catholic areas.

The Provisionals' third battalion, also acting through a middle man, proposed a local truce to an Army unit in west Belfast, but, like the other requests, was rejected.

The Army is fully engaged in preparing to counter potential further violence in Belfast and the IRA is aware that it would not want to undertake a war on two fronts. That hardly seems to have disturbed the Ulster Workers' Council, which was suggesting yesterday that it might call a strike of policemen and members of the Ulster Defence Regiment.

When Mr William Craig, the Vanguard leader, said that in 1972, the call received no response from the local security forces, but several UDR men in

Belfast are reported to be under pressure from paramilitary groups to join the strike. The UDR is carrying out patrols in Northern Ireland during the emergency, but only in company with regular British troops.

Mr Harry Murray, one of the strike leaders, dismissed with contempt last night's Downing Street communiqué and said that his supporters were more determined than ever to continue. "We are going to stick it out right to the end, so they had better get that into their heads", he said.

Asked why he was prepared to continue the strike when the Government had made clear that it would not talk to the strikers, Mr Murray replied: "Willie Whitelaw said the same about the IRA two years ago, but he took the IRA to London in a very luxurious plane. We have got Billie Smart's Circus up at Stormont, there are trapeze artists all over the place."

Mr Murray said that Mr Rees would not have negotiated personally with the strikers.

"We could send a little note to Stormont, that that would be it. It's no surrender. Ulster is not for sale."

It is now clear that the workers' council tactic of threatening a total electricity blackout or a total ban on all petrol

and oil, only to withdraw partially at the last moment, is shrewd. On several occasions over the past week the Government has had to consider sending troops into the power stations and then had second thoughts at the eleventh hour.

The workers' council can still claim that army involvement in any of Ulster's essential services is a provocation because, although two thirds of the province may live by candlelight at night and petrol is almost unobtainable, the basic amenities of civilian life are still available.

The Rev Ian Paisley, meanwhile, was exhorting his supporters to greater efforts when he addressed a rally of 4,000 "loyalists", some of them in paramilitary uniform, in Portrush, co Antrim. He said that the Government had two options, martial law and the arrest of strike leaders. The suggestions, although not apparently founded upon fact, could be guaranteed to provoke his audience.

The loyalist leaders, he said, had plans to deal with the introduction of martial law. Mr Paisley, evidently still furious at Mr Rees's attack on him in the House of Commons on Thursday, said that the Secretary of State had acted like "an hysterical child".

Williams honour gets mixed reception

By John Groser
Political Staff

The news, published yesterday, that Mrs Marcia Williams, the Prime Minister's personal and political secretary, is to receive a life peerage aroused mixed feelings at Westminster. Several MPs condemned Mr Wilson's decision.

Speculation that Mrs Williams would soon be made a minister was discounted in Government circles. Observers recalled that speculation about a peerage for her was equally discounted some weeks ago.

It is understood that she will take the title Lady Folkestone, her mother's family name. It was emphasized from Downing Street that she would continue in her duties as the Prime Minister's secretary, and that the ministerial ranks were already up to strength.

Mr Nicholas Winterton, Conservative MP for Macclesfield, declared: "I am a strong believer in the system of honours, but I think they should be given to people who have served their country, the community, or industry is the full sense of the word. I do not feel honours like this to a person for a personal service bring much respect to the system."

Mr George Gardiner, Conservative MP for Rugeley and Banstead, said it was "typical of this Government that Mr Wilson should concern himself with announcing a peerage for Mrs Williams on the very day that price inflation has gone through the roof".

Mr Kenneth Lewis, Conservative MP for Rutland and Stamford, found it "the most exciting news since Caligula made his horse a consul".

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, said: "In a way, her peerage will assist in driving another nail into the coffin of the Lords, which will



Mrs Marcia Williams, the Prime Minister's personal and political secretary, who has been made a life peer, at her London home yesterday.

greatly please me". Mr Skinner is chairman of the Labour Tribune group.

Mr John Lee, Labour MP for Birmingham, Handsworth, said:

"In my view there should be an abstention, on the Lenten fast basis, on peerages altogether".

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, remarked:

"This just confirms my view that the sooner we get rid of the

Anonymous offer to save ms is withdrawn

By a Staff Reporter

An anonymous benefactor's offer to save for Britain the manuscript of a play by Thomas Heywood, a contemporary of Shakespeare, has been withdrawn. Mr Jenkins, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Education and Science, announced in a parliamentary written reply yesterday.

The announcement is a serious blow to the efforts of British museums and libraries which have been fighting to prevent export of the manuscript, which was bought at Sotheby's by a New York dealer last November for £45,000. It has been described as the most important single contribution to English literature ever sold at Sotheby's.

The play is *The Most Pleasant History of Tom a' Lincorne and the Offer of a Matching Bid* was made by the benefactor on behalf of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Mr Jenkins said yesterday that no other source of funds was known at present and the issue of an export licence was under contemplation.

A refusal of a licence to export for two months was announced in January and the stay of export was extended after the Bodleian offer was announced. Tight budgets prevented any British museum from making a bid for the manuscript, which dates from about 1610.

Miss Sybil Rosenberg, a trustee of the British Theatre Museum, which was reported to have dropped out of the original bid at £20,000, said last night that it would be different if the manuscript left the country, "and I am absolutely horrified", she said. "It is of prime importance, a unique possession."

Overseas exercise for Captain Phillips

Captain Mark Phillips is to go overseas with the cadets he is instructing at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, on a training exercise next month.

The five-week course he was to have attended at the School of Infantry, Warrant Officer, had come as a complete surprise.

In brief

Benn complaint raised again

Mr Wedderburn Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday renewed his complaint of breach of parliamentary privilege against Ainsley (Industry) (Our Political Editor), writes. A motion appeared on the Commons order paper referring to the Privileges Committee a motion tabled in the last Parliament, which lapsed on dissolution. Aims of industry proceeded against Mr Benn for libel when he repeated in the House allegations first made in the House.

The House of Commons referred Mr Benn's invocation of parliamentary privilege to the Privileges Committee on January 25, but the announcement of the general election brought proceedings to an end until he renewed his complaint.

Fines over radiation

When Smith's Industries admitted 13 summonses involving Radiation (Sealed Sources) regulations at Raglan Magistrates' Court, Warwickshire, yesterday, it was stated that employees had been exposed to up to eight times the permitted level of radiation. Fines totalling £1,360, with costs, were imposed.

Homes plan approved

Mr Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday gave the Central Land Commission's proposal a go-ahead to be Britain's biggest new town scheme on land at Walt Sunnyside, near Preston.

Petrol in paraffin

Esso officials have ordered inquiry into how paraffin slightly contaminated with petrol came to be delivered to towns in the Midlands and North of England. Police are investigating.

Overseas exercise for Captain Phillips

Captain Mark Phillips is to go overseas with the cadets he is instructing at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst, on a training exercise next month. The five-week course he was to have attended at the School of Infantry, Warrant Officer, had come as a complete surprise.

M6 multiple crash

Seventeen vehicles were involved in a multiple collision on the northbound carriageway of the M6 at Wednesbury, Shropshire, yesterday, after a three-wheel van was blown off in high winds. Nobody injured.

Soldier killed mother while cleaning pistol

Disengagement call to Prime Minister

A group of 27 members of the Irish Parliament and two Social Democratic and Labour Party members of the Northern Ireland Assembly have signed an open letter to the Prime Minister urging the Government to move towards disengagement in Ulster.

The letter says: "We believe that only such a declaration of policy by the British Government will give the mass of Unionist opinion the necessary impetus to reorient their political aspirations towards working with their fellow countrymen in a united Ireland."

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, urged last night that the Army should be withdrawn from Northern Ireland.

Examinations in Belfast schools may be disrupted

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

The strike in Northern Ireland is threatening to disrupt G.C.E. examinations in the next few days. Many Belfast teachers are unable to reach their schools. The Department of Education yesterday advised them to go to the schools nearest their homes, but in some districts the system is clearly not working.

In one east Belfast secondary school 55 teachers have written to the education authorities saying that while more pupils are attending school each day now that barricades are being taken down, 35 of the teachers will not have enough petrol by Monday to reach the school.

"We are fast coming to the situation where we can no longer carry out our responsibilities to the children," a teacher at the school said yesterday. "Truth is casualty, page 12

Soldier killed mother while cleaning pistol

An army private on leave from Northern Ireland accidentally shot dead his mother while cleaning a gun, an inquest was told at Keynsham, Somerset, yesterday.

Private Kevin Parsons, aged 19, of Coronation Avenue, Keynsham, said that four days after arriving from Ulster, he was cleaning a pistol in an upstairs bedroom of his house when the gun went off.

He added: "I looked out of the window and saw my mother lying on the floor."

Private Parsons said he had bought the Walther pistol, similar to those used by Special Branch detectives, for sports purposes. It had been licensed by the police, he said.

Mr Percy Pepler, the coroner, recorded a verdict of death by misadventure on Mrs Jean Parsons, aged 49, a factory worker.

Private Parsons is to appear in court next Friday on two charges under the Firearms Act.

Miner fails in attempt to save son

From Our Correspondent
Stoke-on-Trent

A pit deputy yesterday led a rescue team trying to dig one of his sons and four other miners from tons of rubble after a roof fall at Silverdale Colliery, North Staffordshire. His two other sons were in the team.

The other miners were rescued, but Mr Stanley Morris found that his son, Robert, aged 29, was dead. Mr Robert Morris, of Cheddar Drive, Silverdale, was married with two children.

One of the other miners, Mr Fedor Uebko, aged 49, of Court Lane, Wolstanton, Staffordshire,

was taken to hospital where his condition was said to be comfortable after treatment for shock.

The pit, which employs 650 miners, has one of the best safety records for collieries of its size in Britain. It has twice won awards for safety in recent years and it was eight years since the last fatal accident.

The National Coal Board said: "It is always a tragedy when one of your colleagues dies but the tragedy is multiplied tenfold when there is a member of the family involved."

School inquiry after suicide of girl pupil aged 15

Teenagers' difficulties in Hampshire schools are to be investigated by a committee set up by the county's education authority.

An inquiry held by Southampton council after Tina Wilson, aged 15, had taken a drug over-dose found that during the last weeks of her life at Redbridge School she had been increasingly unhappy and isolated.

Mr Neil Butter, the barrister

Man killed wife and daughter

George Perrin, aged 44, a van driver, strangled his wife and daughter only three weeks after being discharged from a mental hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for depression. It was stated at Northampton Crown Court yesterday.

Afterwards he slashed one of his wrists at his home in Newton

and held the inquiry, reported that bullying, physical and mental, had taken place at the school, but he found no evidence that it was more prevalent there than at any other secondary school.

The new committee includes Mr J. H. Aldam, the county education officer, head teachers, social workers and an educational psychologist. It will report on ways to prevent similar cases from occurring.

who held the inquiry, reported that bullying, physical and mental, had taken place at the school, but he found no evidence that it was more prevalent there than at any other secondary school.

The new committee includes Mr J. H. Aldam, the county education officer, head teachers, social workers and an educational psychologist. It will report on ways to prevent similar cases from occurring.

Price controls may bring move to unblended butter

By Hugh Clayton

Butter used for cheap blends may soon become unmixed varieties costing up to 3p a lb more unless the Government changes its policy on price control. Leading blenders have told the Government that the Price Three controls are unfair.

Imported and unmixed butter

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

but blenders must give the Price Commission a month's notice before raising prices. They say the market price changes so quickly that the month's delay is intolerable. They add that other foods subject to rapid price changes, like eggs and vegetables, have never been controlled.

Imported and unmixed butter is not subject to direct controls

HOME NEWS

Government to set up independent review into pay of teachers

By Tim Devlin

Education Correspondent

The Government is to set up an independent review into teachers' pay and the structure of the teaching profession in Britain. The review body is expected to report back within six months and will also increase recommendations for increases for the country's 500,000 teachers.

The announcement was well-coming by both teachers and employers yesterday. For the employers, Mr Ashley Brannan, chairman of the education committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, gave a warning, however, that 40 per cent of the cost of any increases would have to fall on the rates.

Mr Andrew Hutchings, general secretary of the Assistant Teachers' Association, said: "This is the most hopeful announcement in the last seven or eight years. It provides the possibility of a breakthrough at which we have been pushing for some time."

He hoped militant action which would disrupt school work would now be called off and that the teacher unions could "stop scrapping" and cooperate to make a good case to the review body to improve their salaries.

Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, the largest teachers' union, had mixed feelings as welcomed the review of the

level of teachers' pay but criticized the Government for not consulting the local authorities or the NUT about plans to consider changes in the structure of the profession.

However, he said: "It could be a major breakthrough in setting teachers' salaries related to what is being earned by the rest of the population."

The Department of Education and Science will choose the chairman and members of the review body within the next two weeks.

Announcing the inquiry, which was predicted in later editions of *The Times* yesterday, Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the House of Commons that the review would cover teachers in primary, secondary and special schools, and colleges of education and further education. It would also include state institutions in England and Wales and central institutions in Scotland.

"Teachers have not fared well and we consider it right that they should have their case independently assessed now," he said. The recommendations would be referred to the appropriate negotiating machinery, which would be free to decide any resulting increases.

Mr Prentice has already announced an extra £10.8m for teachers in areas of social deprivation and promised substantial increases for those working in London.



London's first woman bus driver, Mrs Rosamund Viner, aged 22, at the wheel yesterday. She starts duty next week on double-deck buses on route 65. She passed her test on Thursday. Seventeen other London conductresses want to become drivers.

Manx Government intends to build new leisure centre, tourist board chief says

From John Charles

Douglas, Isle of Man

The Manx Government intends to build another leisure centre after the settlement of outstanding insurance claims arising from the Summerland disaster, Mr Clifford Irving, chairman of the island's tourist board, said yesterday.

The island's laws did not provide for any compensation on hoteliers and boarding house owners to take full precautions. "A major fire in a hotel could still happen here," Mr Pearson said.

"We have been making a lot of progress on a voluntary basis and I believe we have made more progress than many resorts on the mainland. But I think we must have legislation."

The Manx Government is also drafting new theatre regulations to meet the criticism in the report of the inadequacy of the existing rules, which date back to 1923. Legislation should be completed by this autumn.

Mr Pearson said there was a strong case for introducing some sort of government-financed grant procedure to help owners of small boarding houses to install desirable fire escape systems and fire extinguishers.

The Government this week decided a budget surplus of £300,000 was raised in six months, and had all been paid out.

Mr Cyril Pearson, chief officer of the island's fire brigade, said that although there had been big improvements in fire precautions in hotels and boarding houses since the disaster fresh legislation was still urgently needed to ensure that there could be no repetition.

Mr Pearson, aged 61, is one of several people criticized in the inquiry report. He is to retire in two months' time, after 12 years in the service in charge of the island's fire brigade.

Mr Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has said that the result of the inquiry should apply to physiotherapists, radiographers, dieticians and others whose poor pay has contributed to staff shortages. Unions are asking about underpaid ancillary staff, porters and kitchen workers.

In some districts nurses yesterday called off demonstrations organized for the weekend, but in East Anglia token stoppages continued.

Members of the National Union of Railwaymen in March, Cambridgeshire, said they were calling on their national executive for a token railway strike in support of the nurses' demands.

Dockers in Wisbech and Kings Lynn will join a mass demonstration of nurses on June 1.

If the committee of inquiry is given sanction to decide about the present pay claim, a big increase for nurses is almost certain.

Mr Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has said that the result of the inquiry should apply to physiotherapists, radiographers, dieticians and others whose poor pay has contributed to staff shortages. Unions are asking about underpaid ancillary staff, porters and kitchen workers.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday because no immediate pay increase had been given. The Confederation of Health Service Employees, aiming to represent about 1000 nurses, will discuss today whether to call off strike action.

In addition to Lord Halsbury, chairman of the review body for doctors and dentists' pay, who will chair the nurses' inquiry, we or three members of his committee are likely to sit on the inquiry. The nurses' claim, if met, would give them rises of between 23 and 55 per cent for all grades.

Groups of nurses were still noisy yesterday

OVERSEAS

President Sadat says his 'ally' Col Gaddafi ran campaign to sabotage Egypt during war

From Our Correspondent

Cairo, May 24

President Sadat has accused Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, of mounting a defamation campaign against Egypt "which reached the extent of sabotage".

He made the charge in a letter to Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, parts of which were published today in the newspaper *Al Ahrar*.

The President said that Colonel Gaddafi was in personal command of a press and radio slander offensive before, during and after the October War with Israel, designed to damage Egypt's image and cast doubt on its determination to restore occupied Arab territories.

Colonel Gaddafi in his attempt to damage Egypt's prestige made speeches before and after the battle with Israel in which he predicted that a catastrophe would befall the Arabs, the President complained.

He wrote to members of the command council: "Before that command I experienced nothing from you but the casting of suspicion on our determination to fight. I told you the countdown for that battle had started, but even this did not change your attitude which reached the extent of sabotage."

On Colonel Gaddafi's speeches in which he belittled Egypt and Syria, President Sadat said:

"Some of our officers and men turned to us in radios during the fighting and the Gaddafi speeches had a bad effect on them, which I imagined the colonel would take into account, because men were shedding their blood and dying as martyrs."

"Maybe he (the colonel) is not aware of the effect of his speeches on his popularity with the Egyptian people which we worked to consolidate since September 1, 1963, when Gaddafi took over after ousting the monarchy in Libya."

Colonel Gaddafi's reputation in Egypt has sunk to new depths since he was involved in a terrorist attempt last month to overthrow President Sadat. He is now described by newspapers as "the village simpleton" and the Arab world's "political adolescent".

Denying Colonel Gaddafi's claims that Libya had supplied Egypt and Syria with about £350m worth of aircraft, tanks, armour and other equipment, President Sadat said in his letter that the Libyans did not honour their commitments to provide Egypt with funds, petroleum, spare parts and other items.

Islands may be snag in Soares talks

Continued from page 1

have 30,000 troops in the territory, control Biassau and the other coastal towns.

Despite some successes achieved by President Spinola when he was Governor-General and Army chief in Guinea, PAIGC has been steadily expanding the areas under its control. There were some sharp exchanges between PAIGC and the Portuguese Army immediately before the April 25 coup in Lisbon, but the military situation has been quiet since then.

Guinea-Bissau, a swampy enclave situated between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea, is the poorest of Portugal's African territories and has only a tiny white population compared with Mozambique or Angola. It is thought that Dr Caetano's Government would have been happy to do a deal with PAIGC but feared this would have a "domino" effect in the other two African territories.

The island which could stand in the way of a quick settlement, is the question of the Cape Verde islands which lie in the Atlantic Ocean several hundred miles to the West of Senegal. The islands are of considerable strategic value—Portugal has a naval and air base there—and it is thought the Lisbon Government would be unwilling to give them up without an agreement allowing them to maintain facilities there.

PAIGC is committed to the liberation of the islands as well as the mainland. Several of its leaders are Cape Verdian mafiosos. Dr Soares has said that he will not raise the question of the future of the Cape

Mr Rabin forms coalition in Israel

From Our Correspondent

Tel Aviv, May 24

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister-designate, informed President Katir in Jerusalem today that he had put together a coalition but could not yet announce his new Government.

Mr Rabin said the Labour alignment, the Independent Liberals, and the Civil Rights movement which on paper together control 61 of the 120 Knesset seats, had signed a coalition agreement last night.

He said that the Kissinger talks today had disrupted his negotiations to complete the selection of his ministers.

Mr Rabin's mandate from the President expired today and Dr Katir extended it to Tuesday.

Mr Rabin reportedly wants to make Mr Yigal Allon his foreign minister in place of Mr Abba Eban. Mr Eban, who was to have been offered the defence portfolio, wrote to Mr Rabin today to say he was not available. Mr Shimon Peres is to succeed Mr Moshe Dayan as defence minister.

Unlike PAIGC, the nationalist groups in Mozambique and Angola have rejected the second stage—self-determination—of Portugal's three-point peace package. They only want to discuss independence.

Dr Soares is expected to have separate talks with British Government leaders while he is in London.

American pledge on small nuclear weapons

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, May 24

Officials here are going out of their way today to emphasize the importance to be attached to a new Government assurance that the Pentagon is not developing miniaturized nuclear weapons that could blur distinctions between conventional and nuclear warfare.

Questions over the so-called Mini-Nukes have been raised frequently of late, notably by Sweden. Seeking to answer them, Mr Joseph Martin, Chief United States representative at the Geneva disarmament conference yesterday delivered

what was hoped would be taken as a definite reassurance.

The criticism is that such small-yield weapons lower the nuclear threshold, with possibly uncontrollable results. Mr Martin stated: "Categorically the United States Government has no intention whatever to treat such tactical weapons as interchangeable with conventional armaments."

"We fully appreciate the distinction or 'firebreak' between nuclear and non-nuclear arms is a major factor in preventing nuclear warfare, and we will not act to erode this distinction."

Homosexual equality Bill fails in New York

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, May 24

A Bill that would have proclaimed equal rights for homosexuals in New York has been defeated in the City Council at the end of a heated campaign.

The main opposition to the Bill came from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, and from such groups as the firemen. It was defeated by 22 votes to 19.

The Bill would have forbidden discrimination in housing, employment and public accommodations on the basis of "sexual orientation". It has been under consideration for over three years.

Murder rate drops in crime city

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, May 24

New York seen for so long as a centre of crime, claims that its murder rate is down.

The police department has released figures which show the number of murders began to decline last October. For the first four and a half months of this year they were 9.1 per cent below those for the same period last year.

Lieutenant Edward Clarke, of the statistical analysis section, said: "We feel that if the climate of social conditions and everything in the city continues the way it is, we'll have a general very, very slow decrease in the homicide rate in the future."

Including the Anglican, Africa today contains a larger portion of the active membership than any other continent, so an assembly of the All Africa Conference of Churches is now an important Christian event. The first assembly met at Kampala in 1963 and the second in Abidjan in 1969.

Kampala, a far smaller gathering, was characterized by the still surviving presence of many missionary leaders and a natural hesitancy in establishing an All Africa Conference at all. Hitherto the bonds of all the churches had been very strong with their European and American founders, while inter-African links had been correspondingly weak.

At Abidjan the assembly still tended to be guided by European and American consultants, while Africa's own problems were weighing heavily upon the effectiveness of pan-African delegates.

Nevertheless, a large proportion of the delegates were surely

dolph Hearst, her father, has let it be known that he is outraged by the way the FBI has been speaking about her. Mr Cecil Poole, a lawyer who consulted with him and Mrs Hearst yesterday, said afterwards that they were "furious about the excessive statements of law enforcement personnel, particularly statements by the Los Angeles District Attorney."

Mr Poole said he was ready to defend Miss Hearst if she came up for trial. He said: "The current flood of accusations tends to hurt efforts to get these people to surrender peacefully. We do know how lawlessness happens. There is a possibility of unravelling this mystery."

On the other hand, Mr Ran-

ald Hearst, her father, has let

it be known that he is outraged

by the way the FBI has been

speaking about her. Mr Cecil

Poole, a lawyer who consulted

with him and Mrs Hearst yester-

day, said afterwards that they

were "furious about the excessive

statements of law enforcement

personnel, particularly

statements by the Los Angeles

District Attorney."

Mr Poole said he was ready

to defend Miss Hearst if she came

up for trial. He said: "The cur-

rent flood of accusations tends

to hurt efforts to get these

people to surrender peacefully.

We do know how lawlessness

happens. There is a possibility

of unravelling this mystery."

It was not clear on what

grounds Mr Panov had been

stripped of his title, although

the act of applying for emigration

is regarded here as almost

on a level with treason.

The move does not alter his present

situation as he lost the privi-

leges that go with the title as

soon as he was dismissed from

the Kirov ballet company in

March 1972.

He said there had been no

further developments since he

failed to answer a summons last

week to appear before a police

commission, which deals with

unemployed people and decides

whether they should be classed

as "parasites".

Reuter

It was not clear on what

grounds Mr Panov had been

stripped of his title, although

the act of applying for emigration

is regarded here as almost

on a level with treason.

The move does not alter his present

situation as he lost the privi-

leges that go with the title as

soon as he was dismissed from

the Kirov ballet company in

March 1972.

He said there had been no

further developments since he

failed to answer a summons last

week to appear before a police

commission, which deals with

unemployed people and decides

whether they should be classed

as "parasites".

Reuter

It was not clear on what

grounds Mr Panov had been

stripped of his title, although

the act of applying for emigration

is regarded here as almost

on a level with treason.

The move does not alter his present

situation as he lost the privi-

leges that go with the title as

soon as he was dismissed from

the Kirov ballet company in

March 1972.

He said there had been no

further developments since he

failed to answer a summons last

week to appear before a police

commission, which deals with

unemployed people and decides

whether they should be classed

as "parasites".

Reuter

It was not clear on what

grounds Mr Panov had been

stripped of his title, although

the act of applying for emigration

is regarded here as almost

on a level with treason.

The move does not alter his present

situation as he lost the privi-

leges that go with the title as

soon as he was dismissed from

the Kirov ballet company in

March 1972.

He said there had been no

further

Travel

Beware the samba and the sea in Rio

Copacabana, 1 sm. The beach is deserted. As I walk along from front I see a bright pool of light in the sand. The source is a solitary candle resting in a scooped-out husk of fruit. This is Macumba, Rio's own special brand of voodoo. The candle has been placed there to appease the sea-goddess, Iemanja.

Later, on the dashboard of a taxi, I spot two rather more familiar figures—a tattered picture of the Virgin Mary and a small effigy of St George. Or are they? When the Roman Catholic Church tried to wean the Brazilians away from voodoo, adherents came up with a nice compromise: they simply renamed the voodoo gods. So my taxi driver's Virgin Mary may be just that, or she may be Iemanja, and the armoured horseman is almost certainly not the patron saint of England but Oxossi, the god of the hunt.

Rio, with its thundering ocean and brooding mountains, is the perfect setting for this cult of African-based rituals and fetishes.

Rio de Janeiro is, quite simply, a city of searing beauty. Everyone has heard of Sugar Loaf Mountain and the statue of Christ the Redeemer which

looks out over the ocean from the peak of Corcovado. But until one has stood on Corcovado at dusk and seen the shadows fall over Rio or looked up from the city at night to the towering floodlit Christ on the black silhouette of "The Hunchback" it is impossible to understand the real magic of Rio.

The one thing you can be fairly sure about in Rio is the weather. "It will rain tomorrow," said my Brazilian friend with conviction and it duly rained—as it had done on each of the seven previous Sundays. The main consolation of the rain is that it brings with it a refreshingly cool breeze. Undaunted by the weather we took a boat out into Guanabara bay, which is perhaps the best way to see the whole ravishing panorama of Rio.

If a boat is beyond your means, there is always the Rio-Niteroi ferry which leaves Praça 13 de Novembro pier at regular intervals. Just along from the pier, incidentally, is a fine restaurant, the Alba Mar, a circular building from whose balconies you will be able to take some of the best pictures of the bay.

Night time in Rio de Janeiro is what you make it. On our first night in town a friend invited us to a night club called the Erotica, where we sat fascinated for an hour by an incredibly chaste cabaret. This

establishment is in one of the buildings overlooking the Leme end of the Avenida Atlântica. A much more sedate alternative is Le Bateau, a taxi driver to take you there where we danced the night away to samba. But be warned, the frenetic samba of Rio is like nothing you have ever heard in Europe. When you ask a girl to samba in Rio de Janeiro she will still be going strong half an hour and 10 dances later while you are wondering whether it is time to consult an osteopath.

A good night out in a boîte will cost you a minimum charge of 40 cruzeiros (just under £3) a head. This will buy you a few whiskies or several bottles of strong Brazilian beer. In some places the "minimum" will cover you for an evening, but in others it will hardly start you off.

A drink which every visitor to Rio must try once is Cachaca, the poor man's rum. In its raw form this looks innocuous, smells slightly vile and tastes worse. But mixed with fresh fruit juice it is something completely different.

There is perhaps no more pleasant way to spend an evening in Rio than just sitting at a

table in one of the many cafés on the Leme street vendors which lie alongside the mosaic pavements of Copacabana and Ipanema. Here the service is placid and unhurried. As you sip a whisky southee street vendor will bring a basket of goods—trinkets, toys mostly, but also magnificently formed blood-red roses which the gentlemen of Rio give to their ladies.

The one thing to avoid like the plague is buying stones from street vendors. Brazil is famous for its precious and semi-precious ones; it is also infamous—the duds, which hawkers try to palm off on the unsuspecting. The best rule is to look around your hotel room for a least marked "H. Stern" and make the address given. Stern's reputation for quality is fair enough.

Getting around in Rio usually boils down to finding a taxi. The city is well provided with public transport. But as there are probably more taxis per head of population in Rio than in any other major city in the world this is a real problem. On some journeys you will be quoted a flat rate—for example 80 cruzeiros to go up Corcovado. Where here is no agreed rate

the inflexible rule with Rio taxis is to state your destination firmly, sounding as though you know what you were talking about. Otherwise you will be shamelessly cheated and taken the long way round to your destination. After one such journey I told my driver he could have half what he was asking or nothing—an arrangement which cost me a good deal in frayed nerves as we argued violently, he in Portuguese and me in English.

Accommodation in Rio is not cheap. It is not hard to reckon on about £10 a night single bed and breakfast, plus 10 per cent service. The most imposing hotels are the ultra-modern Nacional and the stately Copacabana Palace, but a high standard of comfort will be found in most hotels along Copacabana and Ipanema. The Leme Palace and the Luxor are two hotels which should suit the European pocket.

Whichever hotel one chooses that room is air conditioned and has a shower.

How to get there: British Caledonian runs two flights a week. The return economy return fare to Rio de Janeiro is £484.90.

Malcolm Brown

Drink

Blackcurrant kick

dry white wine can be used, but preferably nothing too delicate; the mixture is best with a touch of toughness in the white wine. This drink is now widely referred to as a "Kir", after Canon Félix Kir, the late Mayor of Dijon and Resistance hero, lover of the good things of life—was 92 when he died. In the south of France it is sometimes called a *rince coquille*. Sichel are now marketing a ready-mixed version, Kir Gallic, which gives six to eight glasses a bottle, slightly more if you pour the drink over ice and, of course, about twice as much if you dilute it half and half with soda water from branches of Cul-lens from the beginning of June and other retailers, about £1.40.

Cassis can be added to champagne, but this is, of course, rather expensive. The Grand Hotel Clément, at Ardes, just outside Calais, do a house "cocktail" of champagne and framboise liqueur which is widely available. Robert Jacksons have it for £3.40 a bottle, but I think a good sparkling wine of a lower price is an acceptable substitute.

Cassis costs about £2.95 a bottle, but there are certainly more than 70-75 helpings in a bottle when it is used for mixed drinks. It can be added to a Portuguese Vinho Verde to make a very agreeable cocktail, and also very well for a vermouth cassia; a dry white vermouth should be used for this, but a Chambéry vermouth, which has the freshness of the northern region where it is made, is possibly the best. There are several good Chambéry vermouths available in Britain from the establishments of Gaudin and Dolin, and one that I have recently liked very much is that of J. Boissière. They can all, of course, be drunk straight or with soda, but should be served chilled. (Chambéry vermouth of J. Boissière is stocked by branches of Robert Jackson and costs £1.55.)

The best-known drink flavoured with blackcurrant is probably vin blanc cassia, originally made in France on a base of dry white Alsotie wine. Any

Pamela Vandyke Price

Mr Getty's invitation to share his fantasies

Irreverence keeps breaking in. The whole idea of the new J. Paul Getty Museum at Malibu, just up the Pacific Coast Highway from Los Angeles, is so weird in the context of modern thinking about museum and gallery design. And if the idea is weird, the place itself is hallucinatory. Passing by a long struggle of sunbathers beach houses right out of Mildred Pierce or *People on the Beach*, one suddenly takes a sharp right through one unobtrusive gates and finds up a bumpy but obviously expensive stone-paved road, through the peeling encaustic trees until there, rising grandly at the top of a small valley running to the ocean, is, of all improbable things, even in this city of

GARDENING

This Dwarf Conifers & Heathers Garden

FOR ONLY £2.25!!

PLUS 10% POST & PACK. Plant and time to grow 1000 plants. 1000 seeds & heathers OR 2 cuttings & 5 heathers. Each plant Assorted colours & heights.

HOME & GARDEN PRIDE

DEPT. TM2, ABERGEL, N. WALES.

THE JEPSON-TURNERS buy their plants from us. London Garden Centre, S.W.1. 01-385 6381.

COLLECTORS

CHURCHILL WONDERFUL COLLECTOR'S ITEM

Set of 2 rare platinum Churchill Medallions. Total weight 72oz. Rare proof medallions. Total 15 sets minted.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

01-907 2021.

ANTIQUE TABLE SILVER

Rugby CASH PRICES paid for Furniture, Victorian and modern silver, gold plate, cutlery, caskets, crests, etc. Flawless or near-flawless. All transactions treated with every confidence. Please telephone call or write to:

HOLMES LTD.
29, Grosvenor Road,
London, W.1.
Tel. 01-432 7228

BOOKCASES. Large or small. Pedestal, mahogany, etc. Various types. Prices from £100 to £1,000. Tel. 01-432 7228 after 4pm.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: HOLMES.

JADE AND JEWERY CASTINGS.

Oriental works of art. Rossini Collection.

16, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

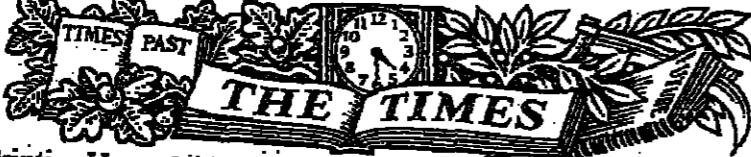
Tel. 01-580 2228.

PICTURE RESTORATION. Jones Brothers & Sons Ltd. clean, restore, repair, varnish, paint, gild, etc., also makers of fine-quality frames for paintings, drawings and documents. Tel. 01-580 2228.

WE OFFER THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE. You may ask for a representative to call. You may write to us. All quotations are made by a principal who will offer the highest price. Victor H. Morris, 18, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

ANTIQUES FOR Collectors at The antique centre, 22, Heron Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL5 2JZ.

ANTIQUES & GEMS. 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.



Printing House Square, London, EC4P 4DE Telephone: 01-236 2000

TRIKE BREAKING

one of the powers of government in Northern Ireland are usurped by the strike organisers and their henchmen. They, and question in the highest; they issue orders which are issued; they have their summary laws; they control to a large extent the distribution of supplies. This usurpation is for an ulterior political purpose: ultimately to secure a promise of mature elections, ultimately to wreck the carefully balanced institutional arrangements which were inaugurated in the strike.

This is a challenge to which the constituted authority can make one response, and that is to resort to defeat it. But if the Ulster and response are to be properly evaluated two things at least must be understood. First,

the Protestant community, including the Protestant working class Belfast, have it in their power to wreck any system of government in Northern Ireland that does not depend for its authority tanks and bayonets. If that community is prepared to bring about the destruction of government by withdrawing civil co-operation, by coercion, by unlawful usurpation, and by the use or menace of clandestine armed forces—and if a sufficient proportion of those in that community who are not active in these days nevertheless encourage, induce, or avert their gaze from those who are—the challenge will succeed, sooner or later, after more or less destruction of life and livelihood.

Second, if that is to happen, if constitutional government is to be rendered impossible by those who are, then, as the saying is, all's are off. In particular the guarantees given principally for the benefit of the majority in Northern Ireland to the effect at the status of Northern

Ireland as a province of the United Kingdom shall be maintained by whatever means are necessary so long as that is the wish of the majority... those guarantees will be voided.

They have all along been governed by an implicit condition that by and large that part of the population in Northern Ireland which wishes to maintain the union will cooperate with the reasonable requirements of the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom as to what maintenance of the union entails. The word "reasonable" is important. It would be possible for the United Kingdom Government to require of Northern Ireland cooperation in policies or measures which put the union in danger, and then when cooperation was not forthcoming to withdraw the guarantees. That would be to act in bad faith. That the Government has not done, and is not in the process of doing.

There are false leaders in Northern Ireland who allege that the United Kingdom Government is, in contradiction of the guarantees, propelling Northern Ireland towards an Irish Republic. They misrepresent the facts and the intentions of policy. Mr Paisley is one of them. Much has been made of the projected Council of Ireland; and its capacity to evolve a creeping jurisdiction over Northern Ireland thus paving the way for Irish unity has been greatly exaggerated. But now the grounds for that exaggerated fear have been removed. The Council is to be introduced in a form in which it can exercise no jurisdiction whatever over any part of Ireland. And it will assume such jurisdiction, if it ever does, only after a favourable test of opinion in elections to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

OVER THE WAGES THRESHOLD

A retail price index has risen April sufficiently to trigger payments of £1.20 a week to something like seven million workers next week. This raises dramatic form the question either the experiment of threshold agreements, initiated in terms of the last Government's Stage Three price and pay deal, has not gone so disastrously wrong as to require immediate legislative action to suspend its operation.

Well-qualified observers estimate that the threshold mechanism could be further triggered many as another ten times between now and the time when the threshold clock stops with the publication of the October retail price index at the end of October. That means that as £1.20 a man a week could be added to particular industries' costs by the end of the year through threshold payments.

Such conservative estimates of the direct impact of threshold payments back on retail prices also assume that only about a third of the labour force are covered by threshold agreements. If possible, even probable, however, that there will now be a rush by uncovered workers to make threshold arrangements when they see in today's news that their brethren are getting automatic rises of £1.20 a week which they also could get more or less for the asking.

If two-thirds of the whole labour force was covered by threshold agreements, probably in the short run, industry itself be absorbing through

On these fundamental matters British governments have kept faith with the people of Northern Ireland. The present Government is therefore fully entitled to insist on an end to unlawful defiance of the constitution by "loyalist" organizations as much as by republican ones. And it must use all acceptable means to enforce compliance. That is its duty, transcending its obligation to spare the unoffending citizens of the province immediate hardship—an obligation which could be discharged by capitulating to the strike leaders.

There is still a long way to go, both in the employment of superior force and in the acceptance of temporary disruption of life for the people of Ulster, before it is necessary to conclude that refusal to be ruled under the constitution on the part of the Protestant community is so widespread and determined that the guarantees attaching to them must be wound up.

How exactly the superior force should be employed, and how the few openings for political suasion should be exploited, is best left to those with responsibility on the spot. But it may be suggested that at the present stage it would be wise to use the Army to the greatest extent for the purpose of distributing supplies and keeping vital services running, and to the least extent for the purpose of breaking the visible power of the strike committees and the gangs that can whistle up. In the end this political challenge will be defeated, if it is defeated, by the weakening or defection of enough of those on whose behalf it purports to be made. The extensive use of troops for any repetition of Operation Motorman, which cleared the last of the IRA barricades, at this stage might harden rather than dissipate the support the strike has claimed.

a week by the end of the year could be expected to inject something like 5% extra into the retail price index by the end of next year. While this in itself is a limited, though negligible, aggravation of inflation, it would become an engine of hyper-inflation only if those price increases became the basis of secondary cost of living payments during next year.

The Government's best hope at present is that, during next winter's pay negotiations, employees will accept threshold payments made this year as partial payments in advance for increases in the cost of living since the previous agreement. If that hope is fulfilled, reinforced by the goodwill flowing from the Government's own contributions to the social compact, then there is a chance that a decisive and disastrous acceleration of cost inflation next year can be avoided.

If, however, employees insist on disregarding threshold payments made during 1974 and, in addition, demand automatic cost of living adjustment next year on top of the main settlements which they expect next winter, then indeed inflation can only accelerate towards what in logic would be an infinite rate and in practice would destroy our political system.

pay rise for all

Professor H. Lydall

It is easy to see the limitations of our "social compact" and the political capital out of its ability to provide a painless solution to our social problem. But there is the slightest doubt that voluntary approach to the settlement of social and economic conflicts is the only approach which offers a prospect of preserving democracy in a period of rapid change.

The danger is, of course, that a nation of free bargaining and voluntary pressures will draw the nation down into chaos, and lead on inexorably to a dictatorial regime either of the right or left, in which free trade unions and political parties will be eliminated.

It is, then, are we to do? The Government tried to use the law to prescribe a framework, and even incomes by statutory power. This policy was a failure. What aces us is a challenge to our ability to find a social relations and institutions. We need to design new social and institutions which will help us to find solutions to social problems without disruption and decay.

A major step forward in this field of social innovation would be to recognize that the wage "leap" which is the cause of a large part of our present tensions, is an expression of our own making. The characteristic attitude of government and employers to wage demands is to try to postpone a decision. This probably seems at the time an easy way out, and even a good way of slowing down inflation. It is a social disaster. It projects large numbers of perfectly decent people into the arms of whose primary aim is to destroy the social fabric.

First rule which I would propose for a new system of industrial relations is that all wages and salaries should be increased by a percentage rate on the same. This percentage increase should also be applied to pensions, benefits, allowances, means test limits, etc., in equal proportionate amounts, after tax. The size of this percentage increase should

be negotiated between the trade unions, the employers and the government.

Once this matter has been settled, effort and intelligence can be directed towards the much more difficult problems of relationships and special cases. These should be a matter for free negotiation. But as soon as it is understood that such negotiations start from the point where everyone has a common percentage increase, it is immediately clear that proposals regarding relativities and special cases are proposals for higher percentage increases for some than for others. Some machinery will therefore be necessary for allowing those who are not to give special increases to express an opinion about the merits of the arguments in favour of those who are asking for special increases.

This is a question which should be put before the trade unions and the employers, with the object of reaching an agreement on the design of a forum in which there can be a public, but voluntary, review of all proposals for special increases. With the help of goodwill and imagination, I believe that this problem also can be solved. But it requires a great deal of hard thinking and discussion. The sooner that this process commences the better for all of us.

Yours faithfully,
H. F. LYDALL
University of East Anglia,
School of Social Studies,
University Plain, Norwich.
May 15.

Peace-keeping forces

From Mr E. J. Smyth-Tyrrell

Sir. The withdrawal of a contingent from the Middle East peace-keeping force combined with the relative success of the Kissinger negotiations highlights once again the need to place UN peace-keeping forces on a more stable basis. The present hopeful situation would not have been possible to attain without—amongst other things—the availability and general acceptance of a UN peace-keeping force, modest though it is. What an improvised force has made possible could have been achieved more rapidly and effectively by a permanent peace-keeping force.

This development has always been founded through lack of unanimity amongst the major powers but there is reason to hope that the necessary degree of unanimity might be attainable at last. If the problem of

the Middle East is to be "settled" it will require the presence of a UN peace-keeping force for a considerable period—if, for example, incidents such as we have seen as recently as last week are to be prevented. That these incidents did not wreck the peace-keeping negotiations is astonishing—we cannot hope to be fortunate on all occasions. Can we not ask that in settling the problem of the Middle East negotiations shall do so in such a manner as will lead naturally to the establishment of a permanent peace-keeping force. The natural programme would be:

1. An ad hoc force (the practice since 1945)
2. A force made up of national units previously earmarked (already adopted by some nations).
3. Light standing forces operating in a fully-armed world.

Both stages 2 and 3 could be operated within the UN charter and under UN control.

As available these units could also be used for disaster relief—armed conflict is as much a "disaster" as floods in Pakistan or famine in Ethiopia and the two functions require very similar skills. Specialist units should in any event be included in the light standing force.

A force with such a disaster role is generally required to be almost as urgent as needed as a peace-keeping force. More and more nations are beginning to recognize that prestige is to be gained by helping the victims of such disasters. What is desperately lacking is a trained organization able to proceed at once to the scene of the disaster to direct, coordinate and administer activities on the spot, subject to local sovereignty. None such exists at present and this has produced delay and waste on a scale which could easily be avoided.

I do not think that anyone denies Sir, the need for such a force. When war breaks out in the Middle East or famine in Ethiopia, even the most cynical governments press the alarm button and pray that some sort of fire engine, however ramshackle, will arrive. If this need so manifestly exists, can we not now create the fire engine that everybody wants. The Middle East has, once again, proved the value of a fire engine and the need for a better one.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. SMYTH-TYRELL
Bonneuil, Capel,
Surrey, May 20.

Economic unity of historic houses

From Lord March

Sir, The Duke of Bedford in his letter of May 15 does not deal with a real hub of the problem of state homes and the proposed wealth tax. Many historic houses are part of landed estates and the houses, often ancient and individual units whose values are immeasurably greater than its parts.

Many owners may have relatively small personal assets in a marketable form such as securities, and they'll have to sell some fixed asset in order to pay the wealth tax. Only, as a last resort are they likely to sell agricultural land or property because of the overwhelming need, notably of the owner but also of this country, to retain reasonably large and efficient farming units. In these cases the easiest item to sell will be pieces of furniture or pictures from the collection. Whatever is sold will shatter the essential unity.

Large owners and historic house owners have, I believe, a societary duty to make some land available for public recreational use and to enable people to use and appreciate these houses and their collections.

To ensure that our nation's heritage is not seriously jeopardized in this way could not land, buildings and contents which meet certain specified criteria for publicity be exempted from wealth tax until

The troubles in Northern Ireland

From Mr J. G. Calvert

Sir, Has Mr Tom Dailly (May 15) ever asked his Irish voters if their cousins in Dublin and Cork are ready to make the smallest sacrifice to ease the fears, hatreds and tensions in Ulster?

However courageous and understanding may be leaders like Mr Cosgrave and Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, they clearly did not believe at Sunningdale that a referendum asking the Republic to give up its constitutional claim to sovereignty over Northern Ireland could even be considered or that the extradition of "political" criminals to Northern Ireland was possible.

The proposed Council of Ireland, whatever its merits, was immediately represented to the people of the Republic by its Minister of Foreign Affairs as a definite step towards a United Ireland. This emphasis by him alarmed moderate and concerned people and gave support to the demagogues in starting the anti-Sunningdale agitation, and these were revealed in the February election.

Power-sharing in the Northern Ireland Executive was being generally accepted, a miraculously advanced and essential to any peaceful future, and it is a pity that pressures from the British Government, Dublin Government and the SDLP required the immediate setting up of this Council.

There are plenty of other things in the closed Catholic society in Ulster which are responsible to the majority in Northern Ireland. They would be to the bulk of your readers, there are more serious infringements of personal liberty in the Republic than in other Catholic countries and these perpetuate the gulf between the Republic and Northern Ireland.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN G. CALVERT,
Outwood,
Craigmag,
Holywood,
Co Down.
May 22.

Political protest

From Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton

Sir, Bernard Levin's piece today (May 24) was even more ignorant and preposterous than usual. He obviously fails to follow certain MP's genuine political views and sees only that which suits him. Wh regard to myself I have made innumerable protests about the persecution of Jews, writers and others in the Soviet Union. If he studied the many early day motions at the House of Commons plus my writings in various newspapers and journals over the years, he would know of my attitude.

One of the latest motions I helped to sponsor (prior to the General Election) was one on Alexander Solzhenitsyn which applauded Solzhenitsyn's courage, condemned the Soviet Government for his persecution and called upon the Government to inform the Russians that there should be a frank recognition by that Government of past crimes against the lives and civil liberties of Soviet citizens and that these liberties should be recognized and enlarged in the future." I do not believe in double standards. Oppression is wrong and must be condemned wherever it exists.

With regard to the Panos my view of their terrible plight is similar to all the other cases. They should be allowed to leave the Soviet Union and live in Israel or any other country of their choosing. Please, Mr Levin, make sure of your facts before rushing into print.

Yours sincerely,
ERIC S. HEFFER,
House of Commons.

From Mr Hugh Jenkins, Labour MP for Wadsworth, Purley

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin writes: "Can you help me?" My problem is guilt. I feel I ought to be out there, sum in hand, on the Golan Heights but I sit in safety and comfort, even luxury. They say I have the sharpest pen in the West and I get some relief from this nagging sense of shame by attacking anyone who is not nasty to anyone who knows anyone who might be a friend of someone who could be an enemy of people I feel I ought to be helping more than I am. But even when I've really stuck my pen into a lot of Labour cads I still feel inadequate. And now, to crown it all, I've just heard that even the Panos want the Bolshoi to be treated nicely. Could I be wrong?"

Unhappily, Mr Levin could not have written the above letter.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS,
House of Commons.

From Professor P. J. King

Sir, Marcel Berlitz's article and the comments on it by Paul Sieghart (May 20) and Ewart Willey (May 22) are timely in bringing this matter again to public attention. It happened that on the day on which the article appeared I was involved in discussions with a Government research group on the problems of using, in a "cooperative" way, distinct and different data bases, or data banks, which may have been set up quite independently using different technologies and computer equipment. It was agreed, however, that this work is being carried out under new arrangements for Government research consequent upon Lord Rothschild's recent recommendations.

The problems of "cooperating data banks" are technically very interesting and I can well understand professional research and development staff wishing to work in this area. I have no evidence to suggest that such work, when completed, will be used for undesirable purposes, but it seems to illustrate how the natural urges of the scientific and engineering community are rapidly creating tools over which a more adequate control will be required than at present exists.

In its chapter on computers the Younger Report on Privacy put forward 10 principles which I would suggest should be used to form a basis for the regular independent "auditing" of computers based in information systems and data banks.

The development of the British Computer Society in recent years now provides a professional framework which could support such work.

Whilst some of the proposed legislation on these matters such as the establishment of a "data bank registrar" seems to me to go too far and could be rapidly undermined by technological developments, the implementation of the more moderate proposals of the Younger Committee for the establishment of some form of standing commission are becoming overdue.

Yours etc.

P. J. H. KING
Department of Computer Science,
University of London, WC1.

Disclosure of MPs' interests

From Mr Reginald Pound

Sir, It is a sad reflection on these times that the nation's representatives are not now to be trusted to uphold voluntarily the best traditions of public life. Myself, I don't doubt that only a minority cannot so be trusted.

The full weight of responsibility, I suggest, should be placed squarely on the shoulders of the local constituency members, who should vet their parliamentary candidates with far more thoroughness than some are inclined to show.

England's statute book ought not to be lumbered with this needless and, in my view, insulting new measure.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD POUND,
Savage Club,
86 St James's Street, SW1.

May 23.

Travelling fairs

From Mr David Braithwaite

Sir, Many Londoners will celebrate Bank Holiday with a spin on the Galloping Horses, some bumps on the Dodger, and perhaps a sticken whirl on the Cyclone. But to many it may have gone unnoticed the Easter pleasure fair on Wanstead Flats, London's largest fair, was held this year.

Continued hostility and what appears to have been an unacceptable arrangement concerning rents caused the travelling showmen to abandon negotiations and happily, a similar pattern of events is emerging in many other cities. In the atmosphere of restrictions and non-cooperative relations with local authorities, the survival of the travelling fair is seriously threatened.

Over the past 25 years capital investment has declined due partly to uncertainty about the future, although the paucity of roundabouts and other equipment now being built cannot be discounted. The Showmen's Guild has, of necessity, concentrated its efforts on self-defence and the protection of its members, thus inhibiting expansion, the introduction of new ideas and the projection of a better public image.

It is now a matter of urgency that those in government, both at national and local levels, should recognize the provision of public entertainment, of which the fair is almost the sole example, is an important amenity. As such it should not be subject to inflationary rents nor should it be banished to impractical sites remote from the centres of population.

To tired and crestfallen humanity the perpetual freshness of the travelling fair is a precious heritage. For centuries it has germinated the many facets of popular entertainment. The showmen, practitioners of an ancient craft, deserve recognition and a secure future. The patronage of children and of those adults who have not forgotten how to laugh should be evidence enough to quash a minority of killjoys. Yours faithfully,

**MONEY GROWS
SICK AND FAST
IN THE
WORLD**

Huddersfield
Building Society
Head Office:
PO Box 100,
Browns Buildings,
Huddersfield,
HD1 1LD

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Level II
for CONSTRUCTION

Small traders up arms over plan to post lists of food prices

By Clayton
Hugh Clayton
all food retailers said yes, they would withdraw support for the Government's price-cutting plans until a parallel scheme to shopkeepers publicize offers.

It emerged after a meeting which Sir Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, outlined a scheme to food retailers post lists of prices for up to 80 goods next to notices of the best and lowest prices being asked for the products elsewhere.

aders say this would put retailers at an immediate advantage. They would be led to advertise the fact that chain store rivals were undercutting them.

For example, an independent seller selling blended butter at a pound might have to post notice saying that blended butter was available elsewhere at 17p to 28p a pound. The latter would not explain that he charging more, small traders gave a uniquely local personal service.

out of the traders who met Williams said that he appeared to have insufficient knowledge of their problems.

He told him that it would be serious to post a price range without specifying what was available elsewhere. Mr Cullimore said: "A range of prices won't explain why the range exists. I would be very unhappy if there was any thought that the neighbouring shop was profiteering."

"I think the Government is playing into the hands of the multiples, and from a company point of view I can do nothing but welcome it." Mr Cullimore is managing director of the Dewhurst chain of butchers' shops.

He said the Consortium had been forced to redraft its reply to the Government's altered plan to hold prices down, revealed in *The Times* this week. Opposition to a preliminary draft had come from "an unexpected quarter" in the Consortium.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, rebuked *The Times* before the Commons Committee examining the Prices Bill for implying that her latest price-cutting offer to grocers was "mandatory". She was referring to a report which made it clear that the final package had yet to be agreed.

& C assets valued at only £1.3m

valuation of only £1.3m placed on the assets of the London and County Securities up at a creditors' meeting yesterday by Mr Arthur Cheek, senior official receiver.

In contrast, unsecured debts reckoned to amount to £3.6m preferential liabilities

unting for a further £73,000, the nominal value of the P's unsecured loan stock is the extent of the indicated

it makes it almost certain

there will be nothing available for ordinary shareholders,

a banking and consumer

interests of the group have

taken over by the Bank of

England and the First National

Ice Corporation, which is

planning a partnership in

consumer lending activities

the Chase Manhattan Bank-

department said yesterday

felt greater investment in

lending systems and

method was needed to reduce

losses.

ly on materials

ing economies

Government has initiated

measures to achieve

reductions in the £8,000m

spent each year on

lending costs. A sur-

costs is to be undertaken

working party of the De-

partment of Industry's commit-

tee on materials (man-

and technology).

Switches to rail

representatives by four

planning authorities the

Coal Board has changed

us to move 2,000 tons of

day by road from a pro-

new drift mine at Royston,

to local power sta-

The coal will now be

by rail.

yer talks fail

is on pay between trawler

s and the Transport and

Workers' Union at

wood broke down yester-

if the owners do not make

proposed pay offer the men

threatened to stop fishing

right on June 3.

dad smelter plan

rica, Guyana and Trinidad

announced to set up a jointy

aluminium smelter in

Ind. Dr Eric Williams, the

Minister of Trinidad, said

day in Port of Spain.

ring industry plan

Japanese clothing indus-

tration is to ask the

overnment to restrict clothing

is to prevent further

ation of the domestic

and the country's top

ing community. Kaneko is

the worsted yarns output

per cent from July in

long, a three-year textiles

mon has been reached

the United States to

ve existing export arrange-

on imports

the price of most im-

pounds by imposition of 20

cent interest-free one year

on overseas bonds carry-

ity of more than 10 per

Merger by two Wall St brokers sets the trend

From Frank Vogl
Washington May 24

Kidder Peabody and Co has agreed in principle to take over Clark Dodge and Co. Both companies are refusing to give details of the deal, but it is expected to be completed by late June.

Clark Dodge is a well resented, old brokerage firm with 24 branches. This deal falls into a trend of mergers in the United States securities industry that appears to be gathering momentum.

Two small companies with seats on the New York Stock Exchange, for example, announced yesterday their intention to merge. They are Phillips, Appel and Walden Inc and Tressman, Frohlich and Frost Inc.

The merger trend, in evidence for some four years, has gathered speed largely because of the long slump in markets and the awareness that life will get much tougher for medium-sized companies when freely negotiated commission rates come into force next April.

The volatility of bond market rates and the severe stock market falls have hit hard at the profitability of many securities companies. Several Wall Street experts believe a number of mergers are being engineered by the New York Stock Exchange in desperate efforts to prevent companies going under.

There is also widespread dissatisfaction. Many brokers say that because of increased costs, the fact that investors have had a rough deal for too long, many one-time investors in shares may never return and the size and scale of the markets will decline.

This is reflected in the price of a seat on the NYSE—a recent sale was made at \$80,000 (£33,000) against a level of close to \$500,000 some six years ago.

Dismay at index rises

Continued from page 1
to the underlying rate of inflation, it is probably an underestimate, because several subsidies came into effect in the month, bringing officially induced reductions in the price of milk, eggs and bread.

When all the distorting factors are removed, the rate of inflation was between 1.5 and 2 per cent for the month. That is still a much higher figure than was customary last year, and suggests that most forecasts of a price rise in 1974 of between 15 to 20 per cent will turn out to be correct.

The effect of the Budget measures has only begun to come through. A wave of price increases for the nationalized industries is imminent. Both postal charges and rail fares are to be increased next month. The rise in electricity charges for domestic users became effective on May 1, but will affect electricity bills only as meters are read in August. The price of house coal will be raised on November 1.

The impact of those higher prices, combined with an exceptionally high underlying rate of inflation, will be to operate threshold agreements several more times. It is also likely to encourage other groups of workers, who have not as yet completed agreements, to incorporate them in pay demands.

The figure of seven million, widely quoted as the present coverage of the agreements, may be an underestimate. Although firms are obliged to register agreements with the Pay Board, they need to do so only when there is a principal increase in wage rates.

It is clear, therefore, that increases in wage costs will be general throughout industry. That will not cause an unstable upward explosion in prices, but will aggravate inflation control and bite into profits.

Higher wages are already an important contributory element

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

inflation. There was an unusually high increase in the prices of durable household goods in April, 3.8 per cent, and a significant rise of 2.4 per cent in the price of clothing and footwear. Both were mainly due to higher wage costs, with the movement towards equal pay principally responsible in the clothing industries.

Leading article, page 13

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

If you want to insure your life, or to insure your income in case you should be laid up sick for a period, the chances are that you will be accepted at normal rates. Of course, where the amount to be insured is quite high, the insurance company, as a precaution, may ask you to undergo a medical examination—at its expense. Very few people get turned down altogether.

But if you want to join a hospital provider association, the chances are that it will ask some fairly searching questions about your medical history. And, if you have some condition which could cause some trouble in the future, it may very well accept you only on the basis that it will not pay for any treatment or accommodation in connexion with that ailment or defect.

Many of those providing holiday insurance do not make the position as clear as that. Somewhere in the wording there is

often an exclusion of claims resulting from any pre-existing physical defect, infirmity, or disease, or any recurring illness—or words to that effect. And this exclusion is likely to apply not only to those who have paid the premium, but also to close relatives at home, whose illness could result in the holiday being cancelled, which would mean a claim for loss of deposits, etc.

Of course, one can see the view of the hospital provider associations, and the insurance companies. They do not want to run themselves into trouble which can be foreseen. On the other hand, most people who want to provide for private treatment in hospital in this country, or medical costs and other expenses while on the Continent, want to be sure of being able to make a claim—whatever the reason for being in hospital.

So far much of the competition in this area, particularly among insurance com-

panies, has been terms of cost rather than the condition of the insurance—partly because they know that the average policyholder does not want to spend much money on insurance, the basis that he is unlikely to have to make a claim. And so, cost is kept low and in many situations, the individual is denied of making a claim.

This is not an area where a single insurer can take a more lenient line and advertise it widely. This would merely attract those ineligible for other policies, and would probably result in proclaiming experience. But the industry as a whole could agree to be more helpful—by offering full cover to many more than at present. Of course, premiums might have to be increased, but it is unlikely that there would be any strong opposition to that on the part of people realising what they would be saving for their money.

Taxation: Readers ask

Aggregation aggravation

This end-of-the-month round up of readers' queries comprises a hotchpotch of subjects arising from my articles many weeks back on domicile and maintenance up to the current series on capital gains tax.

In his Budget speech on March 26 the Chancellor told us that next April he is to reintroduce the principle of "aggregating children's income" with that of their parents.

A reader writes: "In the case of a divorced wife with a couple of children, she receiving maintenance of less than £12 per week for each of those children, because of aggregation do I understand it that she will be called upon by the Inspector of Taxes to make a payment of tax in respect of the children's maintenance? I have in mind the sort of case where the divorced wife is working and therefore exhausts her own personal allowance but has a couple of children and receives maintenance for each of say £8 per week."

Aggregation of children's income has not been included in the recent Finance Bill but one assumes it will rear its ugly head in the next one. If it does become law then, in the circumstances outlined by the reader, I am afraid the divorced wife will have to pay tax on the children's maintenance. She should be able to claim the child allowance, but this will by no means extinguish the liability. It is to be hoped that the Chancellor will modify the aggregation rule for divorced and separated wives before it becomes law.

On the subject of domicile a reader asks: "Is it possible for a foreign woman to be taxed retroactively on world income

for the period during which she lived in England as a resident with a visa permitting her to work in England for a limited length of time? Although I sought the best advice I could find on my tax position before I married, my accountants wrote me only last week that the UK Revenue will now consider, by the length and nature of my stay in this country, that I became both resident and ordinarily resident when I came to England as a tourist in the summer of 1970."

"This is very puzzling to me from what you said in your article and from what I was told by various accountants before and after my marriage. I should be considered 'domestic' on marrying an Englishman, and should thereafter be subject to United Kingdom taxes on all income but not before."

Residence and domicile are two different things from an income tax point of view and I wonder if this reader is confusing them. If an individual is deemed by the tax authorities to be resident in this country then, whatever his or her nationality, all income arising within the United Kingdom is taxable here for the period of residence.

The question of domicile is important when considering the taxability of income arising abroad. As this reader had a foreign domicile up to the time she married an Englishman her liability to United Kingdom tax on any overseas income up to the date of marriage would be limited to the amount remitted to this country.

On the subject of capital gains, when discussing the rate I referred to the alternative method of calculating the liability and

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has earnings of £4,000, investment

a reader writes: "If a capital gain, when added to income for the year, brings the total into the higher rates or investment income surcharge range, is it (the capital gain) charged to tax at basic or higher rates?"

The answer is that a part of the gain is exempt and the other part is chargeable at the taxpayer's highest income tax rates. So in this particular case the gain would be taxed at the higher rate and the investment income surcharge would also be levied if the part gain brings investment income over the exemption limit (£1,000 for the present tax year).

What happens is that part of the gain is treated as investment income—the technically minded it is treated as income under Case VI of Schedule D—and is taxed at the normal income tax rates—including the investment income surcharge.

If the gain (after deduction of losses) do not exceed £5,000, one half of the gains is taxed in this way. If the net gain for the year exceed £5,000 then £2,500 plus the whole of the excess over £5,000 is treated as Case VI income.

This method results in a lower liability it will be subjected for the 30 per cent flat rate on the full gain. No claim has to be made for the alternative basis. The tax office automatically applies whichever is most beneficial.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

If a single taxpayer during the present tax year 1974/75 has

earnings of £4,000, investment

income of £500 and the minimum personal allowance of £625, his taxable income £3,875 which is chargeable to tax at the basic rate of 33 per cent.

If he makes a gain of £800 during the year, it will be taxed in one of two ways. The maximum he can be called upon to pay is £800 at 33 per cent, that is £240. Alternatively one half of the gain (£400) can be treated as income thus increasing his taxable income from £3,875 to a notional figure of £4,275.

As £4,275 is still within the basic rate bracket of tax his tax bill on the gain will be £400 at 33 per cent, that is £132, in place of the maximum £240. In this case no investment income surcharge is payable because the total investment income (£500 plus the Case VI income of £400) is below the exemption limit of £1,000.

This illustrates a simple case of a basic rate taxpayer. However, if the gain brings income into the higher rates or the investment income surcharge ranges of tax then it will be taxed at those rates. Note the less, this method benefits those taxpayers whose top rate is below 60 per cent.

The alternative basis cannot be used by trustees or personal representatives. This brings me to a complaint from a reader who has sold some shares in a small trust fund and finds that he cannot claim the £500 small disposal exemption. Unfortunately the tax inspector is correct here.

The gain is treated as investment income only for the purpose of calculating the tax on the capital gain. It does not increase the income tax liability.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

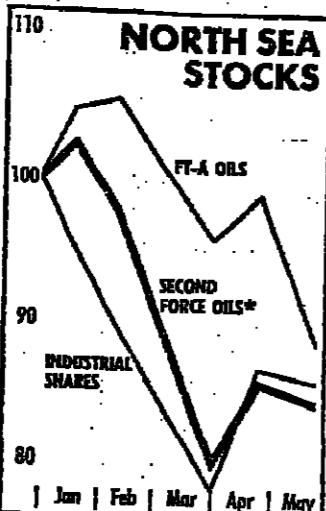
vestor's week

Thresholds • North sea oil stocks

sufficiently, the tone for the stock in ordinary shares was indeed in first dealings on Friday morning, when the FT ex slipped back below the 1 level—albeit only marginally. If none of the subsequent falls was of particular note in itself, there were certainly enough bearish factors to justify a much larger drop than the aggregate drop 11.6 points on the week to 2. Good company results in groups of the like of Courtaulds and ICI left little impression on either the individual shares or the market generally.

Property shares were initially up in the wake of the troubles in the Lyons and Sterns groups. Thursday afternoon, the Government had announced its intention to continue the commercial rate freeze. It was hardly surprising, therefore, by clearing the air, it did properties to improve slightly yesterday. Equities as a whole were affected by nights of interventionist restraint hinted at by Mr Benn. Additionally, there was increased speculation about an early general election.

If more immediate concern, however, are threshold agreements. These will apparently add to some seven million voters getting an extra £100 a week, adding over £400m to industry's wages bill on an annual basis. They are likely to be a dominant market point at week, since they add an extra twist to the inflationary trend.



Associated Newspapers, Beaverbrook Newspapers, Berry Wiggins, Carless, Capel & Leonard, Cawoods, Coalite and Chemical, Imperial Continental Gas, National Carbonising, Oil Exploration, Premier Consolidated Oilfields, Thomson Organisation, Ultramar. (Compiled by Rowe Rudd & Co, stockbrokers)

needed benefits to the balance of payments and possibly to jeopardize British industry's overseas investments.

What analysts believe this means in simple terms is that at the end of the day, oil company profitability per barrel from the North Sea will not differ drastically from previous estimates. The reason for this is that, although the incidence of taxation will rise sharply, it will apply to a posted price of around \$11 a barrel where previous estimates were made on a basis of between \$4 and \$5 a barrel.

This is assuming that profitability will ultimately come in at around \$11 a barrel against the earlier consensus of around \$1.50 then the impact on second force stocks would still be very considerable.

This impact is most marked and easily quantifiable in the case of Thomson Organisation and of Ultramar, both of which have proven reserves in the North Sea. Stockbrokers Rowe Rudd estimate that the Piper field alone could treble Thomson's historic earnings by 1976 and Wood, Mackenzie, one of the leading firms of North Sea brokers supports an estimate of that order.

Ultramar is the other case where there are good proven reserves, in the shape of the Thistle field interest and Rowe Rudd estimate that this again could treble Ultramar's historic earnings from around 1976.

A balanced North Sea portfolio should also probably include a holding in "pure" North Sea situation like Oil Exploration and Premier Consolidated. Although they have little by way of proven reserves yet, they have wide exposure to North Sea exploration and good cash flow to finance it. Cawoods and National Carbonising both have significant stakes in the highly promising 3/8 Ninian field and, although Nat Carb does not have the sound balance sheet Cawoods does, many analysts favour it as a speculative situation.

FE

North Sea oil investment was a straightforward business and recent developments, political and financial, appear to have heaped confusion upon it. This is reflected in a stock market's disengagement with many "second force" North Sea stocks since the general election in February. The investor should not take this too quickly however. A key scenario for North Sea stability is beginning to emerge from the mists of uncertainty and its most salient feature is of a handsome earnings boost for certain oil line stocks.

Unfortunately the Department of Energy Brown Book's week cast little light on the rate of production the government will ultimately give in the North Sea, given a need to optimize the national energy equation and a balance of payments benefit.

Conservatism appears to be the tenor of official thinking, if this could limit the initial impact on prospecting company viability.

The other crucial political issue which remains unanswered is the form and extent of Government participation in exploitation of North Sea reserves. The Department of Energy should be presenting an official blueprint for this within three months.

His will almost certainly be all the appearances of a very radical document but beneath the formula may be just a variation of the semi-Governmental industry model. The Government's role, in taxes, royalties and so forth, will be heavy but not enough to drive prospecting companies away from North Sea, to delay much

Unit trust performance

AT TRUSTS : Growth and Specialist Funds (progress this year and last three years). Unitholder Index: 1,476.5, fall from January 1, 1974, 5.4.		
WTH	A	B
own Prof Assu	11.1	—
man	10.0	24.2
dis Capital	9.3	3.1
Cap Acc	6.5	0.8
Growth	5.6	-27.9
G Magnum	2.6	41.0
ton	2.4	-5.7
G Compound	1.7	31.6
r Walker Acc	0.3	21.2
sh Life Cap	0.0	—
ton Accum	—	21.2
l Cap Gr	—	—
al Sits	—	2.1
r Walker Assets	1.2	38.2
ro 2nd Smaller	1.3	—
borough	—	—
s House	—	—
Community	2.1	9.6
on Rec	2.2	—
Capital	—	—
Priv Inv	2.6	—
r Walker Prof	—	—
Cap Equity	—	—
ros Rec	2.8	-9.7
G Recovery	3.4	4.9
Unit Trust	3.5	62.7
r Walker Gr	—	19.7
Compound	—	10.7
Priority	5.0	1.4
Capital	5.1	3.2
Capital	5.1	1.6
r Walker Stat	—	—
rn	—	—
Special	5.4	25.2
Growth	6.5	—
nic Pros	6.7	13.8
nic Rec	—	—
Gr Cap	7.1	2.7
Court Smaller	7.3	—
ic Perf	7.5	-5.2
West Capital	7.6	—
P Prof Acc	8.6	24.3
P Ebor Cap Acc	8.8	-1.8
ward Gr	8.8	20.3
jer Cap	9.0	-29.2
P Ebor Sel Gr	9.1	—
al Nat & Com	9.2	21.5
P Scholeworth	10.0	-1.2
on Smaller Cos	10.0	-1.7
al Cap	10.7	-16.0
holders	10.7	21.7
P Scofunds	10.7	26.6
Conv	10.9	—
P Capital	11.1	-19.2
Capital	11.2	-1.8
rn Grouth	11.5	-13.0
us Grouth	11.8	-6.0
et Grouth	14.8	-25.3
folo Cas	15.0	-11.7
west Perf	15.7	16.9
Nat	16.1	—
M Growth	20.4	—
rn Growth	20.6	-17.8
rnw	23.5	-22.9
CLALIST	51.0	95.7
Gold & Gen	36.0	92.3
ton Com & Gen	36.0	92.3
A : % growth plus reinvested income since January 1, 1974.		
B : % growth over past three years to May 22, 1974.		
Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder,		
30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2.		

FINANCIAL NEWS

Sluggish overseas market helps to flatten Ever Ready performance

By Ashley Drucker

Modest growth at home and none overseas helped to depress the opening results of Ever Ready Co (Holdings), accentuated for the full year to March 2 with a full-time turnout much lower than expected.

The market responded with a fall of 4p to 85p in the share price.

The implications after the first-half were evidently for a fairly flat performance for the rest of the year, particularly with the cost squeeze catching up rapidly. In the event, taxable profits (against earlier hopes of comfortably over £14m) increased under 6 per cent to better at £12.85m on turnover 25 per cent better at £89.18m. After six months profits were 23 per cent ahead on the back of a 40 per cent sales gain.

Interest charges inevitably

took their toll, up almost £1m from £854,000 to £81m (and against a £273,000 jump at half-time) on trading profit raised from £15.02m to £14.65m.

United Kingdom companies contributed £8.98m against £7.6m in turnover, but the overseas sector barely moved from £5.36m to £5.69m. A further, and perhaps more important factor, though not estimated, is the sharply higher zinc and raw material costs, which a 41 per cent price rise on United Kingdom dry batteries in June was hardly likely to cover.

Not profits after tax up from £2.76m to £2.72m dropped from £5.98m to £5.57m, while the "attributable" fell from £6.31m to £5.59m. Earnings a share come out at 10.84p compared with 12.26p the total dividend for the year is raised from 4.2p to 4.32p.

Liquifin in renewed fight for Ronson

After a year-long losing battle to gain control of the Ronson Corporation, the cigarette lighter and appliances group, the Liechtenstein-based Liquifin group is still undismayed, and intends to conduct a proxy fight to gain six seats on Ronson's seven-man board. This is to take place on June 13 at Ronson's annual meeting.

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission is studying the proposal and must clear it before a statement can be sent to shareholders. This leaves little time for Liquifin to get results. Earlier this month, acceptances of Liquifin's offer showed that it had 36 per cent of Ronson's equity.

If its candidates are elected to the board, Liquifin wants to consider disposing of any unprofitable, or marginally unprofitable, Ronson operations. Also, it will consider expanding the business into new fields, such as camping equipment and petrochemicals, in which Liquifin is engaged.

The Ronson board apparently got wind of the new tactics planned by Liquifin. Mr Louis Aronson, the group's president, in a statement issued with the notice convening the annual meeting, warned shareholders that there might well be a proxy fight with Liquifin.

Selection Trust and Amari confirm talks

The recurrent rumours that Selection Trust would bid for the Amari aluminium and steel stockholding group were vindicated last night when it was announced that the two groups were engaged in talks which could lead to a cash offer of 110p a share, valuing Amari at £2.2m.

In February last year, Selection Trust, the London-based international mining finance house, took an 11.1 per cent stake in Amari for £360,000 by subscribing for 300,000 shares at 120p each. In addition, ST made available up to £500,000 on demand by way of 7½ per cent convertible loan notes. Through buying in the last 15 months, and by partial conversion of the loan notes, the ST stake has risen to 18 per cent of the Amari capital.

In December, Amari forecast that pretax profits for the year to March 31, 1974, would rise from £435,000 to £650,000 with recent acquisitions making their initial contributions. The previous year, the stockholding and metal dealing companies brought in 89 per cent of the £6.43m turnover but profits were split equally between these activities and engineering.

This is not the first time that Amari has been involved in bid negotiations. In 1970, an American group, Strick Inc, made an agreed offer of 62½p a share but this was later dropped.

Selection Trust's major assets include an 11.8 per cent stake in Amaz, the United States mining group, Coe Consolidated African Selection Trust where the holding is 38 per cent and 14.3 per cent of the Tsumeb Corporation, the South African base metal group.

Although the market value of the stake is now worth only about £2m, he considers that "pound for pound it is a sound investment".

Mr Spearing was asked about the group's relations with its bankers, and said that these were first class, and the group itself was not in trouble.

Dana Corp of the United States holds about 20 per cent of the group's shares and Mr Blake said no financing agreement had been established, although informal contacts had taken place.

Mr E. Spearing, the deputy chief executive of Brown Brothers, told yesterday's annual meeting that the £6.75m price paid for the group's 25 per cent stake in Henlys was too much, although the board was advised at the time that the price was right for the purposes it had in mind.

However, Mr Dennis Blake, the chief executive, defended the decision. He was asked by a shareholder if he thought the cost was really worth it, but

although the market value of the stake is now worth only about £2m, he considers that "pound for pound it is a sound investment".

Mr Spearing was asked about the group's relations with its bankers, and said that these were first class, and the group itself was not in trouble.

Dana Corp of the United States holds about 20 per cent of the group's shares and Mr Blake said no financing agreement had been established, although informal contacts had taken place.

Not available to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Offer of units at 25p each in the Slater, Walker North American Trust until 3rd June, 1974.

After this date units will be available at the price then ruling.

To: NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LTD., NEW ISSUES DEPARTMENT, P.O. BOX 73, DRAPERS Gdns, LONDON EC2P 2BD.

I/We hereby apply for

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Slater, Walker North American Trust units at 25p each, (minimum holding 1,000 units and multiples of 50 thereafter).

Reference number

I/9

Certificate number

T.M.

Remittance is enclosed payable to Slater, Walker Trust Management Ltd.

I/We declare that I/We are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories (as defined in the Bank of England's Notice E.C.C.) and that I/We am not acquiring the units on behalf of any person/s resident outside these Territories. If you are unable to make this declaration please consult your bank, stockbroker or solicitor in the U.K.

Signature(s)

Applications will not be acknowledged but certificates will be sent within 48 days of receipt of your order. Joint applicants must all sign and attach names and addresses separately.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS—THE CERTIFICATE WILL BE PREPARED FROM THIS FORM.

TITLE FULL FORENAME SURNAME

HOUSE NO. AND STREET

TOWN COUNTY/POSTAL CODE

REMITTANCE REQUIRED 1,000 units £750 2,000 units £1,500 3,000 units £2,250 10,000 units £2,500

£1,600 units £2,250 2,000 units £2,250 3,000 units £2,250 10,000 units £2,500

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Property shares gain strength in slack equity trading

Pre-holiday lethargy, and the unwillingness of dealers to establish positions, led to slack trading on the equity front yesterday. The triggering of Phase Three agreements which will add anything up to £500m to industry's wage bill, had signal little impact. There was some feeling, however, that the full implications would sink in next week.

The cut in the Minimum Lending Rate was less than expected and had little effect on sentiment.

Early gains supported by a few punters and some renewal of confidence in the property sector was soon dissipated by 11 am. The FT Index was down 0.2% to 288.0, recovering 10.2 to 289.2 by the end of trading. *The Times* index fell 0.04 to 114.78.

In properties, although Thursday's government announcement on business rents did nothing to bolster future profits, it at least removed the fear of uncertainty. But first-line stocks such as Land Securities and MPEC closed higher, up 7p and 4p to 157p and 125p respectively and in the second division, E. Sway were 6p to the good at 273p.

First National lost an early gain following the news of the sale of part of its consumer banking activities to Chase Man-

hattan to close a 21p. little changed on the day.

Bid news boosted Amari by 1p to 98p before the recurrent bid rumours were vindicated after hours with the announcement that talks were in progress with Selection Trust which could lead to a 110p cash offer. There was speculative interest in Anglo Thai, up 8p to 230p, while Henry Foster responded to takeover hopes with a 10p gain to 130p.

Trading news brought a 4p fall to 85p in Ever Ready following a disappointing profits statement. Eldridge Stableford pined 3p to a new low of 11p following the omission of the final dividend and the sharply reduced profits.

In the drinks sector, Teacher was outstanding with a 5p rise to 225p although the stock has now gone ex-dividend as a technical reaction to the poor preliminary figures earlier this week.

British Sugar slumped 25p to 315p on reports that the East Anglian beet crop is likely to prove disappointing. This in part helped Manbre, the cane refiners, to put on 3p to 88p.

In a mixed oil section, Berry Wiggins was noteworthy for the put-through of 750,000 shares by Taylor Woodrow and the shares

closed 5p down at 134p. BP encountered speculative support but closed little changed on the day.

In mines, all the Australian issues were weak following the news that Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour government had secured a larger majority than at first seemed likely. BHP tumbled 20p to 600p, Poseidon 50p to 430p and RTZ which has major interests in Australia closed 3p down at 155p after 154p. Beralt fell 5p to 41p.

Gilds had an eventful day with prices moving up and down throughout the session in response to a number of news items. But prices tended to close at opening levels, with no change in sentiment.

"Shore" opened 1/16 point down. There was a little selling early in the morning, but the market seemed to have stabilized before the announcement of a fall in MLR helped prices to recover to overnight levels. Explaining the provisions the board said it was felt there was great need for caution in view of present economic and financial circumstances". The provisions are entirely set against profits of the United Kingdom investment companies and have been fully available for relief against our profits.

Gain on darling help Unochrone

Benefiting from a £64,000 profit on an interim dealing (against nil) plus a share round at subsidiary Daniel Hamilton, Unochrone International reports pre-tax profits for 1973 leaping from £15,000 to £38,000. Turnover rose from £36m to £47.4m.

There was a similar story in "longs", with most stocks closing unchanged after standing a point lower at one stage.

Tanks' buoyant

Dividend income for the five months to end December at Tanguanyika Concessions amounted to £3.6m, compared with the £3.65m for the preceding 12 months. The main contributions are the 17.6 per cent stake in Union Miniere and 90 per cent of the Benguela Railway; this brought in £64,000.

Pretax profits for the period were £3.22m (£3.45m) and earnings 15.1p (13.7p on the latest capital), compared with the preceding year's 16.1p, though

Silverthorne went into reverse. Daniels Hamilton however turned into profit with £102,000 against a £3,000 deficit. Lari Power Products did badly with a slide into the red from a profit of £5,000 into a loss of £132,000.

from £483,000 to £30,000, but the dividend is ahead from 3.15p to 3.71p. Earnings a share are 8.1p, against 9.4p.

Losses on bread at Carr's Milling

Unprecedented increases in the cost of flour, ingredients and other expenses, which could not be wholly recovered because of government price restrictions, brought losses to the bread-making business of Carr's Milling Industry in the half to March 2.

The effect on overall profits was a steep decline from £270,000 to £50,000 pre-tax with the attributable down from £149,000 to £24,000. Turnover expanded from £4.1m to £5.4m.

Cons Plantations

Results for the preceding 12 months to March 31, 1973, not comparable and therefore omitted. Consolidated Plantations, now 66 per cent-owned by Sims Darby, reports pre-tax profits for the three months to March 31, 1974, of £1.98m and for the 12 months to March 31 of £8.5m.

(As known the company's year end has been changed to 15 months to June 30.) Net rubber profits for the period were £2.99m and £12.44m respectively. A second interim dividend of 2.38p is declared. Additionally, the board announces that the new palm oil harvester's agreement (introduced from January 1) will cost the company an extra £9.19m at current commodity prices.

Exports would be increased this year, and the board was concentrating on overseas expansion.

Westbrick Products

Sales of Westbrick Products for 1973/74 are up from £5.3m to £6.3m, but because of a fall in contributions to profits from bricks (down from £520,000 to £383,000) and concrete (down from £182,000 to £85,000) taxable profits are £698,000 against a record £810,000. An improved performance was made by the engineering section, which went ahead from £13,000 to £60,000, while profits of the plastics section rose by 70 per cent to £207,000.

Attributable profits are down

from £483,000 to £30,000, but the dividend is ahead from 3.15p to 3.71p. Earnings a share are 8.1p, against 9.4p.

Issues & Loans

Estates and Agency's return

Estates & Agency Holdings is to seek a re-listing of its share quotation, some two years after it was suspended. The suspension was requested to allow the group to sell Estates & Agency Co—substantially the whole of its assets.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

Long-term policy will be to take advantage of other property investment situations and when suitable opportunities arise. No purchases are under consideration and it would be the board's intention to undertake any major acquisitions or disposals in the current year.

It is proposed to revise memorandum of association to amend the articles of association to increase borrowing powers.

The sale realized the sum of £950,000 which has been used

towards purchasing a portfolio of investment properties. The group is forecasting net profit for 1974 of about £40,000 slightly lower than 1973 because of increased interest charges.

For Really Discerning Drinker

HIGH & DRY

Really Dry Gin



London and Regional Market 'rices

Dull start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 24 Dealings End, June 7 § Contango Day, June 10 Settlement Day, June 16
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



**The new
Leicester
Building Society**

more than 100 branches throughout the U.K.
Telephone numbers and addresses are in the Yellow Pages.
Whilst your new directory is published, look for the Leisterer

1973-74																																																																																																																																																																	
Low Stock		Price Chg.		Gross Yield		Int. Div.		Div Yld		High Low		Company		Prices Chg's Pence P/E																																																																																																																																																			
U.S. FUNDS																																																																																																																																																																	
26 Treas 1974 1974 96.5 1.5 5.006 12.107	27 Treas 1974 1974 97.5 1.5 5.006 11.906	28 Treas 1974 1974 98.5 1.5 5.006 11.516	29 Treas 1974 1974 99.5 1.5 5.006 11.156	30 Bk Savings 1968-73 1974 97.5 1.5 5.006 11.056	31 Bk Savings 1974 1974 98.5 1.5 5.006 10.756	32 Bk Savings 1974 1974 99.5 1.5 5.006 10.456	33 Bk Savings 1974 1974 100.5 1.5 5.006 10.156	34 Bk Savings 1974 1974 101.5 1.5 5.006 9.856	35 Bk Savings 1974 1974 102.5 1.5 5.006 9.556	36 Bk Savings 1974 1974 103.5 1.5 5.006 9.256	37 Bk Savings 1974 1974 104.5 1.5 5.006 8.956	38 Bk Savings 1974 1974 105.5 1.5 5.006 8.656	39 Bk Savings 1974 1974 106.5 1.5 5.006 8.356	40 Bk Savings 1974 1974 107.5 1.5 5.006 8.056	41 Bk Savings 1974 1974 108.5 1.5 5.006 7.756	42 Bk Savings 1974 1974 109.5 1.5 5.006 7.456	43 Bk Savings 1974 1974 110.5 1.5 5.006 7.156	44 Bk Savings 1974 1974 111.5 1.5 5.006 6.856	45 Bk Savings 1974 1974 112.5 1.5 5.006 6.556	46 Bk Savings 1974 1974 113.5 1.5 5.006 6.256	47 Bk Savings 1974 1974 114.5 1.5 5.006 5.956	48 Bk Savings 1974 1974 115.5 1.5 5.006 5.656	49 Bk Savings 1974 1974 116.5 1.5 5.006 5.356	50 Bk Savings 1974 1974 117.5 1.5 5.006 5.056	51 Bk Savings 1974 1974 118.5 1.5 5.006 4.756	52 Bk Savings 1974 1974 119.5 1.5 5.006 4.456	53 Bk Savings 1974 1974 120.5 1.5 5.006 4.156	54 Bk Savings 1974 1974 121.5 1.5 5.006 3.856	55 Bk Savings 1974 1974 122.5 1.5 5.006 3.556	56 Bk Savings 1974 1974 123.5 1.5 5.006 3.256	57 Bk Savings 1974 1974 124.5 1.5 5.006 2.956	58 Bk Savings 1974 1974 125.5 1.5 5.006 2.656	59 Bk Savings 1974 1974 126.5 1.5 5.006 2.356	60 Bk Savings 1974 1974 127.5 1.5 5.006 2.056	61 Bk Savings 1974 1974 128.5 1.5 5.006 1.756	62 Bk Savings 1974 1974 129.5 1.5 5.006 1.456	63 Bk Savings 1974 1974 130.5 1.5 5.006 1.156	64 Bk Savings 1974 1974 131.5 1.5 5.006 8.756	65 Bk Savings 1974 1974 132.5 1.5 5.006 6.356	66 Bk Savings 1974 1974 133.5 1.5 5.006 3.956	67 Bk Savings 1974 1974 134.5 1.5 5.006 1.556	68 Bk Savings 1974 1974 135.5 1.5 5.006 -0.756	69 Bk Savings 1974 1974 136.5 1.5 5.006 -3.156	70 Bk Savings 1974 1974 137.5 1.5 5.006 -5.756	71 Bk Savings 1974 1974 138.5 1.5 5.006 -8.356	72 Bk Savings 1974 1974 139.5 1.5 5.006 -10.956	73 Bk Savings 1974 1974 140.5 1.5 5.006 -13.556	74 Bk Savings 1974 1974 141.5 1.5 5.006 -16.156	75 Bk Savings 1974 1974 142.5 1.5 5.006 -18.756	76 Bk Savings 1974 1974 143.5 1.5 5.006 -21.356	77 Bk Savings 1974 1974 144.5 1.5 5.006 -23.956	78 Bk Savings 1974 1974 145.5 1.5 5.006 -26.556	79 Bk Savings 1974 1974 146.5 1.5 5.006 -29.156	80 Bk Savings 1974 1974 147.5 1.5 5.006 -31.756	81 Bk Savings 1974 1974 148.5 1.5 5.006 -34.356	82 Bk Savings 1974 1974 149.5 1.5 5.006 -36.956	83 Bk Savings 1974 1974 150.5 1.5 5.006 -39.556	84 Bk Savings 1974 1974 151.5 1.5 5.006 -42.156	85 Bk Savings 1974 1974 152.5 1.5 5.006 -44.756	86 Bk Savings 1974 1974 153.5 1.5 5.006 -47.356	87 Bk Savings 1974 1974 154.5 1.5 5.006 -50.956	88 Bk Savings 1974 1974 155.5 1.5 5.006 -53.556	89 Bk Savings 1974 1974 156.5 1.5 5.006 -56.156	90 Bk Savings 1974 1974 157.5 1.5 5.006 -58.756	91 Bk Savings 1974 1974 158.5 1.5 5.006 -61.356	92 Bk Savings 1974 1974 159.5 1.5 5.006 -63.956	93 Bk Savings 1974 1974 160.5 1.5 5.006 -66.556	94 Bk Savings 1974 1974 161.5 1.5 5.006 -69.156	95 Bk Savings 1974 1974 162.5 1.5 5.006 -71.756	96 Bk Savings 1974 1974 163.5 1.5 5.006 -74.356	97 Bk Savings 1974 1974 164.5 1.5 5.006 -76.956	98 Bk Savings 1974 1974 165.5 1.5 5.006 -79.556	99 Bk Savings 1974 1974 166.5 1.5 5.006 -82.156	100 Bk Savings 1974 1974 167.5 1.5 5.006 -84.756	101 Bk Savings 1974 1974 168.5 1.5 5.006 -87.356	102 Bk Savings 1974 1974 169.5 1.5 5.006 -90.956	103 Bk Savings 1974 1974 170.5 1.5 5.006 -93.556	104 Bk Savings 1974 1974 171.5 1.5 5.006 -96.156	105 Bk Savings 1974 1974 172.5 1.5 5.006 -98.756	106 Bk Savings 1974 1974 173.5 1.5 5.006 -101.356	107 Bk Savings 1974 1974 174.5 1.5 5.006 -103.956	108 Bk Savings 1974 1974 175.5 1.5 5.006 -106.556	109 Bk Savings 1974 1974 176.5 1.5 5.006 -109.156	110 Bk Savings 1974 1974 177.5 1.5 5.006 -111.756	111 Bk Savings 1974 1974 178.5 1.5 5.006 -114.356	112 Bk Savings 1974 1974 179.5 1.5 5.006 -116.956	113 Bk Savings 1974 1974 180.5 1.5 5.006 -119.556	114 Bk Savings 1974 1974 181.5 1.5 5.006 -122.156	115 Bk Savings 1974 1974 182.5 1.5 5.006 -124.756	116 Bk Savings 1974 1974 183.5 1.5 5.006 -127.356	117 Bk Savings 1974 1974 184.5 1.5 5.006 -129.956	118 Bk Savings 1974 1974 185.5 1.5 5.006 -132.556	119 Bk Savings 1974 1974 186.5 1.5 5.006 -135.156	120 Bk Savings 1974 1974 187.5 1.5 5.006 -137.756	121 Bk Savings 1974 1974 188.5 1.5 5.006 -140.356	122 Bk Savings 1974 1974 189.5 1.5 5.006 -142.956	123 Bk Savings 1974 1974 190.5 1.5 5.006 -145.556	124 Bk Savings 1974 1974 191.5 1.5 5.006 -148.156	125 Bk Savings 1974 1974 192.5 1.5 5.006 -150.756	126 Bk Savings 1974 1974 193.5 1.5 5.006 -153.356	127 Bk Savings 1974 1974 194.5 1.5 5.006 -155.956	128 Bk Savings 1974 1974 195.5 1.5 5.006 -158.556	129 Bk Savings 1974 1974 196.5 1.5 5.006 -161.156	130 Bk Savings 1974 1974 197.5 1.5 5.006 -163.756	131 Bk Savings 1974 1974 198.5 1.5 5.006 -166.356	132 Bk Savings 1974 1974 199.5 1.5 5.006 -168.956	133 Bk Savings 1974 1974 200.5 1.5 5.006 -171.556	134 Bk Savings 1974 1974 201.5 1.5 5.006 -174.156	135 Bk Savings 1974 1974 202.5 1.5 5.006 -176.756	136 Bk Savings 1974 1974 203.5 1.5 5.006 -179.356	137 Bk Savings 1974 1974 204.5 1.5 5.006 -181.956	138 Bk Savings 1974 1974 205.5 1.5 5.006 -184.556	139 Bk Savings 1974 1974 206.5 1.5 5.006 -187.156	140 Bk Savings 1974 1974 207.5 1.5 5.006 -189.756	141 Bk Savings 1974 1974 208.5 1.5 5.006 -192.356	142 Bk Savings 1974 1974 209.5 1.5 5.006 -194.956	143 Bk Savings 1974 1974 210.5 1.5 5.006 -197.556	144 Bk Savings 1974 1974 211.5 1.5 5.006 -200.156	145 Bk Savings 1974 1974 212.5 1.5 5.006 -202.756	146 Bk Savings 1974 1974 213.5 1.5 5.006 -205.356	147 Bk Savings 1974 1974 214.5 1.5 5.006 -207.956	148 Bk Savings 1974 1974 215.5 1.5 5.006 -210.556	149 Bk Savings 1974 1974 216.5 1.5 5.006 -213.156	150 Bk Savings 1974 1974 217.5 1.5 5.006 -215.756	151 Bk Savings 1974 1974 218.5 1.5 5.006 -218.356	152 Bk Savings 1974 1974 219.5 1.5 5.006 -220.956	153 Bk Savings 1974 1974 220.5 1.5 5.006 -223.556	154 Bk Savings 1974 1974 221.5 1.5 5.006 -226.156	155 Bk Savings 1974 1974 222.5 1.5 5.006 -228.756	156 Bk Savings 1974 1974 223.5 1.5 5.006 -231.356	157 Bk Savings 1974 1974 224.5 1.5 5.006 -233.956	158 Bk Savings 1974 1974 225.5 1.5 5.006 -236.556	159 Bk Savings 1974 1974 226.5 1.5 5.006 -239.156	160 Bk Savings 1974 1974 227.5 1.5 5.006 -241.756	161 Bk Savings 1974 1974 228.5 1.5 5.006 -244.356	162 Bk Savings 1974 1974 229.5 1.5 5.006 -246.956	163 Bk Savings 1974 1974 230.5 1.5 5.006 -249.556	164 Bk Savings 1974 1974 231.5 1.5 5.006 -252.156	165 Bk Savings 1974 1974 232.5 1.5 5.006 -254.756	166 Bk Savings 1974 1974 233.5 1.5 5.006 -257.356	167 Bk Savings 1974 1974 234.5 1.5 5.006 -259.956	168 Bk Savings 1974 1974 235.5 1.5 5.006 -262.556	169 Bk Savings 1974 1974 236.5 1.5 5.006 -265.156	170 Bk Savings 1974 1974 237.5 1.5 5.006 -267.756	171 Bk Savings 1974 1974 238.5 1.5 5.006 -270.356	172 Bk Savings 1974 1974 239.5 1.5 5.006 -272.956	173 Bk Savings 1974 1974 240.5 1.5 5.006 -275.556	174 Bk Savings 1974 1974 241.5 1.5 5.006 -278.156	175 Bk Savings 1974 1974 242.5 1.5 5.006 -280.756	176 Bk Savings 1974 1974 243.5 1.5 5.006 -283.356	177 Bk Savings 1974 1974 244.5 1.5 5.006 -285.956	178 Bk Savings 1974 1974 245.5 1.5 5.006 -288.556	179 Bk Savings 1974 1974 246.5 1.5 5.006 -291.156	180 Bk Savings 1974 1974 247.5 1.5 5.006 -293.756	181 Bk Savings 1974 1974 248.5 1.5 5.006 -296.356	182 Bk Savings 1974 1974 249.5 1.5 5.006 -298.956	183 Bk Savings 1974 1974 250.5 1.5 5.006 -301.556	184 Bk Savings 1974 1974 251.5 1.5 5.006 -304.156	185 Bk Savings 1974 1974 252.5 1.5 5.006 -306.756	186 Bk Savings 1974 1974 253.5 1.5 5.006 -309.356	187 Bk Savings 1974 1974 254.5 1.5 5

SPORT

Racing

It could be a Derby without Piggott

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

So Apalachee will not be taking his chance in the Derby after all. Lester Piggott flew from France, where he had been riding, to Ireland on Thursday evening in order to ride Apalachee in the Grand Galloper yesterday morning. The race is to work one and a quarter miles at the four-year-old Hall the Pirates, who, not long ago, had won the Nijinsky Stakes at Leopardstown in five lengths. This was seen by Vincent O'Brien as being a fair and reasonable test. Afterwards O'Brien issued a statement saying that Apalachee had appeared not to stay and that he would not be sent to Epsom.

This will have been something of a shock for those who thought Piggott and O'Brien were bound to have one classic ace up their sleeve and an incredible reversal of the situation at the beginning of the season when Apalachee seemed poised to sweep all before him. O'Brien, who has won the Derby four times, first with Skyscraper and then with Sir Ivor, Nijinsky and Roberto, will not even have a runner in the classic now. Cellini, his other candidate, was scratched after he finished only third in the Irish 2,000 Guineas last Saturday. And it means that Piggott must now look elsewhere.

Giving way to the Derby six times on Never Say Die, Crecello, St Paday, Sir von Nijinsky and Roberto, the 10-year-old gelding has run four times on Gairvay Time, Meadow Court, Ribocco and Cavolo Doro. Piggott has a unique relationship with the racing public. Many will back the horse he chooses, regardless of his record, and the horse of his choice is bound to shoot dramatically in the betting. Yesterday Piggott's name was linked with Mississippian, the colt who beat Nonocalo in the Grand Critérium at Longchamp in the opening race of the meeting. Apalachee in the Observer Gold Cup at Doncaster a week later.

Mississippian is owned by Nelson Bunker Hunt and is trained for him by Maurice Zilber in France. The Australian, Bill Curtis, who retired from racing last year said yesterday that he will decide early next week whether to send Mississippian to Epsom or to keep him at home for the Prix du Jockey Club instead. Yesterday the weight of money from France suggested that he would go to Epsom. Ladbrokes are now laying 5-2 against Mississippian, 7-2 Nonocalo, 9-2 Mississippian and 10-1 Northern Taste. Hills are offering Giacometti at 11-4, Nonocalo at 7-2 and Mississippian at 4-1.

One person who has settled his Derby ride is the reigning champion jockey, William Carson, who yesterday accepted Paul Cole's invitation to ride Court Dancer. As neither Bernard van Cutsem nor Barry Hills had one in mind for the Derby, Carson was free to accept the ride on Court Dancer, on whom he won at Newmarket in the 1972 Derby. He has never had a runner in the Derby and does not disguise his affection for Court Dancer, who is a half brother to and Italian St Leger winner, Ben Marshall, by Ballymoss, who was runner-up to Crecello in their Derby.

Court Dancer cost his owner, Mrs Roy Strudwick, 21,000 guineas when Cole bought him as a yearling. He won his only important race last year easily but he has not run this season. However he worked well recently at Newbury after racing had finished and after a racing chance with Ladbrokes. Court Dancer strikes me as being more of a St Leger horse.

Carson rode another winner for Hills yesterday at Kempton Park. This was Sadie Thompson, a galloping companion of Dibdale, the stable's hope for the Oaks. Dibdale is to be taken from Lambourn



Piggott and Apalachee: poised at the beginning of the season to sweep all before them.

yesterday accepted Paul Cole's invitation to ride Court Dancer. As neither Bernard van Cutsem nor Barry Hills had one in mind for the Derby, Carson was free to accept the ride on Court Dancer, on whom he won at Newmarket in the 1972 Derby. He has never had a runner in the Derby and does not disguise his affection for Court Dancer, who is a half brother to and Italian St Leger winner, Ben Marshall, by Ballymoss, who was runner-up to Crecello in their Derby.

Court Dancer cost his owner, Mrs Roy Strudwick, 21,000 guineas when Cole bought him as a yearling. He won his only important race last year easily but he has not run this season. However he worked well recently at Newbury after racing had finished and after a racing chance with Ladbrokes. Court Dancer strikes me as being more of a St Leger horse.

Carson rode another winner for Hills yesterday at Kempton Park. This was Sadie Thompson, a galloping companion of Dibdale, the stable's hope for the Oaks. Dibdale is to be taken from Lambourn

to Kempton tomorrow for a gallop with his trainer and jockey fly to Paris, where they will be on opposite sides in the Prix du Cadran.

Hills envisages the Ribblesdale Stakes at Royal Ascot as a suitable objective for Sadie Thompson. Her race yesterday certainly exposed the limitations of both Cleo, the young half sister of Blakeney and Morston, and Rheingold's sister, St George's, both of whom have been beaten three-quarters of a length in the Royal Stakes and in the Newmarket Stakes at Royal Ascot this year.

As for the rest of the field, I expect King Oedipus to be a strong

contender. He has won the Royal Stakes as well as Redesdale, but in the long run this game colt was simply beaten by his big weight, attempting, but just failing, to give 34 lb to Young Nicky. The Ultra-Baron Handicap was won by Nearly Always at Newmarket in the closest stages in much the same way he had stood out in the paddock beforehand.

At the end of the afternoon Piggott rode a dream of a waiting race in the Redfern Plate on Kingshot to bring Overtown's unbeaten sequence to an end. Here was the master at his best. Those who have backed King Oedipus ante post to win the Cecil Frail Stakes at Haydock Park this afternoon will be hoping that Piggott is in an equally brilliant frame of mind because, if he is, he will be neutroping the track.

Undoubtedly, however, the setback in the Newmarket Stakes at Royal Ascot has been a blow to the confidence of the connections of Overtown, who will be bent on running the colt in the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot.

However, I am loath to accept this as Ascot form, even though they did finish 12 lengths in front of the third horse, Cop.

Jones's ride

Challenger Jones, the champion jockey of Trinidad and Barbados, has his first ride in England today on Royal Heritage, the Partizan Maiden Stakes at Kempton Park. Jones, who was born in Barbados, was unplaced behind Owen Dudley in the Earl of Setton Stakes at Newmarket. Last Friday he won a good horse at Southwell and this afternoon he has only got 8 lb to carry.

STATE OF GOING (continued): Certed:

Good to firm ground: Good - H. Parker

Firm to hard: Good - R. Parker

Very firm: Good - S. Parker

Very hard: Good - T. Parker

Very dry: Good - V. Parker

Dry: Good - W. Parker

Very dry: Good - X. Parker

Very dry: Good - Y. Parker

Very dry: Good - Z. Parker

Very dry: Good - A. Parker

Very dry: Good - B. Parker

Very dry: Good - C. Parker

Very dry: Good - D. Parker

Very dry: Good - E. Parker

Very dry: Good - F. Parker

Very dry: Good - G. Parker

Very dry: Good - H. Parker

Very dry: Good - I. Parker

Very dry: Good - J. Parker

Very dry: Good - K. Parker

Very dry: Good - L. Parker

Very dry: Good - M. Parker

Very dry: Good - N. Parker

Very dry: Good - O. Parker

Very dry: Good - P. Parker

Very dry: Good - Q. Parker

Very dry: Good - R. Parker

Very dry: Good - S. Parker

Very dry: Good - T. Parker

Very dry: Good - U. Parker

Very dry: Good - V. Parker

Very dry: Good - W. Parker

Very dry: Good - X. Parker

Very dry: Good - Y. Parker

Very dry: Good - Z. Parker

Very dry: Good - A. Parker

Very dry: Good - B. Parker

Very dry: Good - C. Parker

Very dry: Good - D. Parker

Very dry: Good - E. Parker

Very dry: Good - F. Parker

Very dry: Good - G. Parker

Very dry: Good - H. Parker

Very dry: Good - I. Parker

Very dry: Good - J. Parker

Very dry: Good - K. Parker

Very dry: Good - L. Parker

Very dry: Good - M. Parker

Very dry: Good - N. Parker

Very dry: Good - O. Parker

Very dry: Good - P. Parker

Very dry: Good - Q. Parker

Very dry: Good - R. Parker

Very dry: Good - S. Parker

Very dry: Good - T. Parker

Very dry: Good - U. Parker

Very dry: Good - V. Parker

Very dry: Good - W. Parker

Very dry: Good - X. Parker

Very dry: Good - Y. Parker

Very dry: Good - Z. Parker

Very dry: Good - A. Parker

Very dry: Good - B. Parker

Very dry: Good - C. Parker

Very dry: Good - D. Parker

Very dry: Good - E. Parker

Very dry: Good - F. Parker

Very dry: Good - G. Parker

Very dry: Good - H. Parker

Very dry: Good - I. Parker

Very dry: Good - J. Parker

Very dry: Good - K. Parker

Very dry: Good - L. Parker

Very dry: Good - M. Parker

Very dry: Good - N. Parker

Very dry: Good - O. Parker

Very dry: Good - P. Parker

Very dry: Good - Q. Parker

Very dry: Good - R. Parker

Very dry: Good - S. Parker

Very dry: Good - T. Parker

Very dry: Good - U. Parker

Very dry: Good - V. Parker

Very dry: Good - W. Parker

Very dry: Good - X. Parker

Very dry: Good - Y. Parker

Very dry: Good - Z. Parker

Very dry: Good - A. Parker

Very dry: Good - B. Parker

Very dry: Good - C. Parker

Very dry: Good - D. Parker

Very dry: Good - E. Parker

Very dry: Good - F. Parker

Very dry: Good - G. Parker

Very dry: Good - H. Parker

Very dry: Good - I. Parker

Very dry: Good - J. Parker

Very dry: Good - K. Parker

Very dry: Good - L. Parker

Very dry: Good - M. Parker

Very dry: Good - N. Parker

Very dry: Good - O. Parker

Very dry: Good - P. Parker

Very dry: Good - Q. Parker

Very dry: Good - R. Parker

Very dry: Good - S. Parker

Very dry: Good - T. Parker

Very dry: Good - U. Parker

Very dry: Good - V. Parker

Very dry: Good - W. Parker

Very dry: Good - X. Parker

Very dry: Good - Y. Parker

Very dry: Good - Z. Parker

Very dry: Good - A. Parker

Very dry: Good - B. Parker

Very dry: Good - C. Parker

Very dry: Good - D. Parker

Very dry: Good - E. Parker

Very dry: Good - F. Parker

Very dry: Good - G. Parker

GENERAL VACANCIES

TISH BAROQUE ENSEMBLE LTD.

22 Scotch Chamber Orchestra and Scottish Philharmonic) requires

1. ORCHESTRAL MANAGER

responsible for personnel and to travel on open and concert tours.

2. PUBLICITY OFFICER

Responsible promotion of concerts in Scotland and general public should have experience in this field, and the ability to adapt to a rapidly expanding organisation.

£1,300 plus contribution to expenses of removal to Edinburgh.

THE ADMINISTRATOR, SCOTTISH BAROQUE ENSEMBLE,

16 ALBANY STREET, EDINBURGH EH1 3QB.

All Cavendish Ltd., Publishers

looking for a

RESEARCHER

experience in picture Research and the job could someone who has had some training or administrative experience. We are easy to train and illustrate. Excellent salary.

Tel. 935 3555

CHAUFFEUR WITH ROLLS EXPERIENCE

Required for company chairman. Age 30-50, clean license and good driving record. Central London essential. Applications must be written to Box No. 3088 C. The Times.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED MARRIED COUPLE

To live in an estate of pictures of houses in County Cork, Ireland. £1,000 per week.

COOK AND BUTLER

We will have major household additional services required with additional services required. We will provide excellent wages, many other extra and spacious private apartment and vice versa provided. Applications must be excellent. Application must be submitted by June 1st, 1974. Tel. 01-735 2273 between 3 and 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 22nd and send £65 34d after 6.00 and telephone.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

BENTLEY 53

1963, white-silver interior, excellent condition. 3 owners, electric windows, h.r.v., new tires. M.o.t. recent. £1,200.

TEL. 01-435 9345 AFTER 7 P.M.

ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow, Ser. 1964, 4 door, 6 seats, black leather, R.R. maintained. Complete service history. Immaculate, low miles, 1964. £2,000. Tel. 01-435 9345 between 3 and 6 p.m. on Wednesday, May 22nd and send £65 34d after 6.00 and telephone.

ROLLS-ROYCE 20/25 2.p.c. Park Ward Limousine. Registered 1968. WG 18 needs reconditioning. Best offer over £2,000. Grant, Guildhall, Clerc, Salter.

ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow, 1974

£1,500. Tel. 01-735 2273.

1969 SERIES Silver Shadow, Metallic Silver. Black with Grey trim, in excellent condition. 1969. £1,200. Lewis Auto, Tel. 01-735 4741.

ROLLS-ROYCE Silver Shadow, 1974

£1,500. Tel. 01-735 2273.

BENTLEY R TYPE, 1951 model.

Black with grey leather interior, upholstered sliding roof. Very good condition throughout. £2,150. Lewis Auto, Tel. 01-735 4741.

CORNICHETTE, 1970, GREY, SATIN, 1969, 4 DOOR, 2.5 LITRE, 100,000 MILES, 1,500. Tel. 01-735 2273.

1974 ROLLS-RAYCE, 1969, 4 DOOR, 2.5 LITRE, 100,000 MILES, 1,500. Tel. 01-735 2273.

BENTLEY R TYPE, 1951 model.

Black with grey leather interior, upholstered sliding roof. Very good condition throughout. £2,150. Lewis Auto, Tel. 01-735 4741.

ACCOUNTANCY

Required for working position on accounts and cash book. Good knowledge of books and accounts. Must be able to type. £1,000. Tel. 01-435 9345.

The Times.

DAYTIME SUBSTITUTE MOTHER

Required for working position on accounts and cash book. Good knowledge of books and accounts. Must be able to type. £1,000. Tel. 01-435 9345.

MOTHER'S HELP

HOLIDAYS ABROAD

April 1975. Required for working position for 3 weeks. £1,000. Tel. 01-435 9345.

MOTOR CARS

COLLECTOR'S JOY

Airtex 1963 Austin Healey convertible. Metallic blue, around 41,000 miles, superb condition. One owner.

Viewers Monday to Saturday, 9-12. Tel. 01-735 7881.

VOLVO 144, Oct. '71, orange, power steering, yellow/black leather, tinted until Oct. '74. Immaculate condition. Seven years ago around 10,000 miles. £1,200. Tel. 01-735 2273.

ISO-BMW-FERRARI-LAMBORGHINI

New and Used. At our showroom in the City. For an up-to-date stock list from the City, contact us. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

EDUCATED, RELIABLE, FRIENDLY

Required for working position for 3 weeks. Tel. 01-735 2273.

EDUCATED, RELIABLE, FRIENDLY

Required for working position for 3 weeks. Tel. 01-735 2273.

YOUNG LADY required to cook and help in a small children's and old people's home. Tel. 01-735 2273.

MOTHER'S HELP

Required for family visit. A small child and old people's home facilities, one room and I.V. Tel. 01-735 2273.

INDUSTRY, MATURE COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

Required for housewife care. Full time, 5 days a week, 8 hours a day, 12 months. Tel. 01-735 2273.

EDUCATED, RELIABLE, FRIENDLY

Required for working position for 3 weeks. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.

RENTED COUPLES

Required for leading firms in London and nationwide. Tel. 01-735 2273.



DEATHS

ELLIOTT—On 2nd May, at the Trelawny Nursing Home, Rock Cornwall after a long illness bravely fought by his wife, Margaret Elliott, M.A., aged 71. Formerly of Penzance, she was a teacher, a member of the Royal National Eisteddfod, and a widow. Burial at Penzance Crematorium, Plymouth, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

FW WILBERTON, PATRICIA H., died on 2nd May, peacefully. A faithful friend and a medicine of life.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PEGGY STAFFORD-ALLAN and her sons thank all who sent their many tributes and letters which were a great comfort and will be answered in due course.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

FLOWERS SPEAK
FROM THE HEART

Flowers help soften sorrow and comfort those who grieve; at the corners or from afar, express your sentiment with the gentle voice of flowers from your florist florist.

H. KENYON LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Day & Night Service Private Chapel
45-47 Edgware Road, W.2
01-732 3277

12 Kensington Church St., W.8.
01-937 0757

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH PAYING
GUESTS

SWISS SWITZERLAND, 10-14 JULY.
INCLUDES LUXURIOUS

Holiday packages include Rail & Flying, Motorcar, Hotel, Airfares, etc.

BAUCAU, 10-14 JULY. Includes

Flight, Hotel, Airfares, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For 50 years the Peninsula has helped thousands of people to make their holidays a success.

Many rates have been used to suit individual requirements.

These rates are designed to help our associates.

To book, telephone 01-732 3277.

For brochure write:

KNOCKIE LODGE, 10-14 JULY. Includes

Flight, Hotel, Airfares, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

Cancer needs your support now.

Please help by sending a donation to the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

Leagues and covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign are invited to make contributions to research projects. The Campaign is the largest single supplier of research grants to the medical profession.

For further information contact the Royal Cancer Fund, 10 St. Andrews Place, London NW1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRENCH ROYAL
FLYING CLUB

24 JULY - 10 AUGUST

Help Conquer Cancer With

a Legacy

<p